FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 079 *22 April 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Long-Term Goal To Restore Control Over Iran's Oil Wealth [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 16 Apr] A 1
U.S. Intends To Escalate Anti-Iran Measures [PRAVDA 17 Apr] A 2
Soltan Warns Actions on Iran Leading To Brink of War A 2
Romanov on Senator Bayh's Bill, Allies' Indignation [IZVESTIYA 15 Apr] A 3
Sturua: Olympic Decision Made on Administration 'Orders' [IZVESTIYA 15 Apr] A 4
'Absurd, Selfish' Carter Course Due To Wish for Reelection [Sisnev in TRUD 15 Apr] A 6

CHINA

PRC Ambassador Yang Shouzheng Arrives in Moscow B 1
Kornilov on Deng Xiaoping's 'Inevitability' of War Remarks B 1
Vladimirov, Tyazantsev Pamphlet Scores Policies of Mao's Heirs B 2

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA Reports 'Proof' of U.S.-Made Chemical Bombs in Afghanistan [Gaydar, Mironov 12 Apr] D 1
Afghan Deputy Minister Views Soviet Troops as 'Stabilizing' D 2
Variation to Kabul 'Festive Session' Honoring Lenin D 3
Reportage on Vietnamese Delegation Visit to India D 3
Pham Van Dong Speech [PRAVDA 9 Apr] D 3
Vietnamese-Indian Statement [Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 15 Apr] D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Brezhnev, Kosygin Send Message on Kampuchean National Day [PRAVDA 17 Apr] E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Scores 'War Game' in West Berlin [Zyubanov, 13 Apr] G 1
PRAVDA Cites Norwegian Paper on NATO Plans [9 Apr] G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tehran Reports Bani-Sadr Appeal, Brzezinski Document H 1
Iran's Qotbzadeh Views U.S. Hostility as 'Not Effective' H 1
Arab States Alarmed Over U.S. Plunder of Iran's Assets [Lokhmachev] H 2
PRAVDA: U.S. Claim of 'Patron of Islam' Seen as 'Propaganda Myth' [Vasilyev 14 Apr] H 2

PRAVDA Reports Soviet Officials Greetings to Syrians H 6
Brezhnev Message [17 Apr] H 6
Kosygin Cable [17 Apr] H 7
PLO's 'Arafat Interviewed on Lenin's Birth Anniversary H 7

SUB-SAHARAN

Rashidov Comments on Visit to Zimbabwe J 1
Interview With Zimbabwe Information Minister [Korochantsev, Osipov] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Shevardnadze: Visit to Brazil Interesting, Useful K 1
Mexican President Receives Demichev [PRAVDA 12 Apr] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Celebration Marks Lenin Birth Anniversary R 1
Meeting Opens R 1
Ponomarev Address R 1
Romanov Participates in Lenin Anniversary Meeting R 14
Shcherbitskiy Addresses Lenin Meeting in Kiev R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Industrial Figures for First Quarter 1980 [IZVESTIYA 20 Apr] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Rostovskiy Obkom Secretary Comments on Spring Planting T 1
[Kryukov in PRAVDA 7 Apr]
Briefs: Amurskaya Oblast Sowing T 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Yurasov Surveys Makeup of Air Defense Forces [IZVESTIYA 13 Apr] V 1

LONG-TERM GOAL TO RESTORE CONTROL OVER IRAN'S OIL WEALTH

LD211435 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 9

[Unnamed correspondent article under the rubric "New York Calling": "New Threat to Iran"]

[Text] "Our actions will continue to be very tough and strong," U.S. President Carter threatened the Iranians last week. "Our actions may include the use of military means."

According to information from the White House, this ultimatum [ultimativnaya ugroza] is supposed to be implemented "at the beginning of May." The present rupture of American-Iranian diplomatic relations at Carter's wish, the compulsory expulsion of all Iranian Embassy and Consular personnel and the escalation of economic sanctions are the prelude to it. It has been learned here that the U.S. administration is planning or has under preliminary discussion subsequent anti-Iranian actions in the following sequence:

The first stage--a naval blockade of the Persian Gulf by a shock squadron of 26 U.S. Navy ships. The aim of the blockade would be to stifle maritime oil exports from Iran and thereby to wreck havoc on the Iranian state treasury and undermin the Tehran authorities' ability to resist Washington pressure.

The second stage--the naval mining of northeast areas of the Persian Gulf. The targets of the mining would be the Iranian ports from which oil is exported abroad and at which Iranian warships are based. The Washington POST states that the American squadron in the Arabian Sea is now ready at a moments notice to carry out this operation which, the newspaper reports, would be a repetition of the similar mining by the U.S. Navy of the Vietnamese port of Haiphong in 1972. The instigators of today's militarist venture are President Carter and his Defense Minister Brown.

The third stage--the bombing of Iranian cities by aircraft from the carriers in the American naval squadron and an armada of B-52 "flying fortresses" from the U.S. Air Force base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. The airfield runways at that base are now being hastily extended and arsenals of bombs are being built up; meanwhile Boeing-707 reconnaissance aircraft are photographing bombing targets round the clock on the Iranian coast of the Persian Gulf.

The fourth stage--an American landing in southern Iran. An advance detachment of landing forces--1,800 marines--has already been deployed on warships near the Persian Gulf. The presumed second echelon of the landing--the U.S. Army 82d Assault Division, the 18th Parachute Corps and marine regiments--held training "Middle East war games" 10 through 15 April in North Carolina. In an official "Memorandum to the President" Defense Secretary Brown reports with bravado: "The Joint Chiefs of Staff and I entirely agree that the United States has a strategic need to strengthen our ability to deploy military forces in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. We can rapidly transfer a large contingent of military personnel there."

The fifth stage--the instigation by U.S. agents of bloody rebellions by Iran's national minorities to undermine the central government's power. "High-ranking U.S. officials," a DAILY NEWS correspondent reports from Washington, "have already begun to speculate about the possible dismemberment of Iran." Washington specialists in Persian affairs, the DAILY NEWS continues, are hoping for the "organization of an insurgent movement headed by officers of the former shah or his successor Bakhtiar." Ex-Premier Bakhtiar, entrenched in Paris, is now sending gangs of saboteurs into Iran with the CIA's knowledge. As is Reza Razmi, CIA agent and former head of the shah's secret police, who has settled in the United States. Furthermore, two fugitive generals of the shah's, operating from Israel, are trying to provoke the overthrow of Iran's Revolutionary Government.

Just what is the master of the White House seeking? In the long term he is clearly dreaming of restoring Washington's control over Iran's oil wealth. In the meantime he has found it necessary once again to cause yet another international crisis in order to divert his fellow citizens' attention from the mounting criticism of him for his inaction over the ruinous inflation--America's most painfully acute domestic problem. For the clamorous election campaign is now in full swing, and Carter's only weapon in it is to keep on resuming diversionary foreign confrontations.

U.S. INTENDS TO ESCALATE ANTI-IRAN MEASURES

LD211307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 5

[TASS Reports: "Concerning Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 16 April--The United States has set a deadline--mid-May--after which "much more resolute" measures than hitherto may be taken against Iran with a view to freeing the hostages. The Washington POST reports this today, citing official sources.

In its turn the Boston GLOBE reports that the United States will institute a naval blockade of Iran unless the American hostages are released by 11 May. According to the newspaper, which cites administration sources, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance will shortly fly to West Europe to discuss this plan with American allies. The newspaper cites the words of officials who stated that the aim in mounting a naval blockade is to create political chaos in Iran. "It is risky," the newspaper quotes, "but we have already tried everything else." "Either Khomeyni will be persuaded that he will lose more by continuing to hold the hostages, or he himself will be removed," one official cynically declared.

New York, 16 April--As AP reports from Dubai (United Arab Emirates), British Minister of State for Trade C. Parkinson, who is on a trip to a number of Near Eastern countries, has stated that his government will be unable to apply economic sanctions against Iran or to prohibit British companies from trading with that country.

Tokyo, 16 April--Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten, who is visiting here, stated at a press conference that the U.S. economic sanctions against Iran are useless. Even if the United States and its allies take joint measures, he said, Iran's economy will not suffer since it can obtain the goods it needs from other countries, especially the socialist countries.

SOLTAN WARNS ACTIONS ON IRAN LEADING TO BRINK OF WAR

TA220931 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Yuriy Soltan commentary: "Dangerous Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The United States is on the verge of implementing new aggressive measures against Iran which are regarded as a declaration of war. The U.S. press is openly commenting on this. Washington's official sources are also talking quite frankly about this and are even setting a specific time--the first half of May. At this deadline, according to the Washington POST, the United States intends to move its warships and aircraft carriers to block Iran's trade routes by mining the harbors or through a naval blockade. Of course other military measures are also forecast.

While exacerbating war hysteria in his country on several consecutive days, U.S. President Carter has personally embarked on provocative and seditious attacks against Iran, has insulted the people and leaders of that country, has called Iran's leadership a "terrorist group" and has declared that he does not intend to apologize in any way for U.S. crimes in Iran.

At the same time he has threatened that Iran's financial deposits in U.S. banks would be used for providing the cost of war against Iran.

As has repeatedly occurred in the past, the United States is moving on the path of international brigandage, and is mobilizing to launch its might and militarypower against a country which is defending its sovereignty and which only desires respect for its legal rights. Even today a constructive basis and foundation for a peaceful solution of the Iran-U.S. dispute and for the release of the American hostages exists. However, instead of agreeing with this basis and foundation and setting mutually acceptable conditions through negotiations, the United States delivers an ultimatum to Iran.

By succumbing to their vanity and arrogance and by losing all touch with reality, the U.S. President and his aides are embarking on a hazardous playing with fire. Any military act against Iran has the potential danger of being transformed into a wide international dispute and conflict. Through its ill-considered policy the United States is leading the world into war. It is not without reason that in the West European countries and Japan--which have also been openly threatened by Washington with economical and political sanctions if they do not support the policy of the United States--there is a growing and timely fear and anxiety.

The British newspaper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, alluding to the unpredictable policy of the U.S. President, writes: Military actions against Iran could lead the entire world to the brink of war. In analyzing the state of mind of France's leadership, REUTER news agency says: France is a faithful ally of the West; however, it does not regard itself as the obedient servant of the United States and does not wish to follow U.S. policy blindly.

In conclusion it is proper that we point out a very interesting and reasonable point from a letter by West German writers, who wrote: Do not allow the United States Government--which following the Vietnamese event has lost any right of talking about morals and standards of morality--to adopt a policy which could lead to oblivion for all the world's living creatures.

ROMANOV ON SENATOR BAYH'S BILL, ALLIES' INDIGNATION

LD211217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Romanov article: "Diktat Being Legalized"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has set to thinking: Is it not about time, albeit belatedly to provide some legislative formulation for all this "arm-twisting policy" being pursued by the White House with regard to its NATO allies who are in no hurry to join in the U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and at the same time to legalize the campaign of threats directed at the international Olympic movement and of military blackmail directed at the developing countries? Is it not time to impart a legal form to all these activities which conflict with the interests of peace and international detente?

Senator B. Bayh (Democratic from Indiana) has taken this matter up and introduced a bill into Congress aimed at forcing other countries to support U.S. efforts to boycott trade and economic links with the Soviet Union. In particular the bill grants the U.S. President the right to increase tariffs to 50 percent on imports to the United States from those countries which refuse to follow the U.S. diktat and also the right to completely end government purchases in these countries.

The senator accompanies his bill with a malicious lecture about the U.S. allies' lack of due respect for "North Atlantic solidarity" which has been foisted on them. "We cannot sit idly by while our trade embargo is being sabotaged by countries which we consider our friends," he said.

It must be noted that Byah's bill, destined to take the West European countries in hand, is not the only one of its kind. In recent months, both the U.S. Congress and the White House have from time to time expressed threatening verdicts which provoke only a feeling of indignation even among the most devoted U.S. allies.

For each time that appeals are heard in Washington for "sacrifices" in the name of common "North Atlantic" interests, this means only one thing: The White House intends once again to transfer to its NATO allies the whole burden of solving the crisis problems and to derive the benefit for itself at their expense.

STURUA: U.S. OLYMPIC DECISION MADE ON ADMINISTRATION 'ORDERS'

LD211237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent M. Sturua report: "Pyrrnic Victory in Colorado Springs"]

[Text] Washington--Robert Kane, president of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, read out the resolution which had just been adopted with a very mournful countenance, as if delivering a funeral oration. And it really was so: The resolution sounded the death knell for American athletes' hopes of taking part in the summer Olympics in Moscow. The U.S. National Olympic Committee capitulated under outright pressure from the administration and from President Carter himself, and set the seal on a decision taken on his orders.

The tragedy--and it literally was a tragedy for American sport and athletes which was played out at the Antlers Plaza Hotel in Colorado Springs last Saturday, 12 April--was the culmination of a long arm-twisting session to which the U.S. National Olympic Committee was subjected by official Washington in an attempt to use it for its own selfish aims of inflaming cold war. Blackmail is a normal weapon in the U.S. ruling circles' arsenal. But it is difficult to remember another time when this weapon was used inside the country so overtly and cynically.

In the last 2 weeks, ahead of the vote in Colorado Springs, the blackmail campaign has reached its apogee. Participants in the coming vote became quite literally prisoners of the White House. Endless briefings were held for them, or more accurately "brainwashing sessions" in which gentlemen as far from the spirit of the Olympic games as Pentagon chief Brown and even U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General Jones took part! It was as if not American athletes were about to go to Moscow but Soviet Armed Forces were about to enter Washington.

And why limit ourselves to Washington! Speaking in Colorado Springs before the voting started, White House emissary Vice President Mondale virtually persuaded himself that "nothing more or less than the future security of the entire civilized world is at stake." It was proposed that American athletes commit hara-kiri in the name of saving this same "entire civilized world." Real hara-kiri in the name of elminating an imaginary threat.

But of course, things did not stop at brainwashing. A real threat emerged of "flushing out" the National Olympic Committee's pocket and purse. [paragraph continues]

Under pressure from the administration a number of major firms and companies withdrew financial contributions promised earlier for the Olympic participants, thereby complicating still further their difficult economic situation. At the same time the White House and Congress hinted that they would "freeze" $4.2 million in appropriations for American sports needs. The White House even threatened that, if it proved obstinate, the U.S. National Olympic Committee would be deprived of its tax-exempt status. Under conditions here such a step is equivalent to a sentence of death by hanging for any public organization.

The atmosphere of high emotion and hysteria prevailing in Colorado Springs is also evidenced by the following facts: The State Department did not allow Soviet journalists into the resort but did ship in there every possible anti-Soviet rowdy. Even the opening of the ceremony--carrying out the flag to the accompaniment of the booming measured tread of the military honor guard--likewise fostered a mood far removed from the Olympic spirit.

When U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale took the rostrum he was met by lukewarm applause. (I would observe in parentheses that at the end of the speech the applause was even less warm). His speech was striking for its deliberate mixture of distorted facts, anti-Soviet rhetoric and hypocritical petitioning for "rights and freedoms." The television screen literally became a camera obscura: Everything was topsy-turvy and turned upside down.

The vice president's speech gave constant glimpses of the carrot and the stick. Threats and penalties alternated with promises of gifts of money "for the real heroism of those of our athletes who will not go to Moscow." But the real--without quote marks--heroism was shown by those athletes and sports figures who, despite the merciless arm-twisting, found the courage to vote against the boycott. And there were 797 votes against in Colorado Springs. A substantial number!

It needs to be stressed that even the ill-fated resolution itself was not formulated in the sinister tones on which the White House was insisting first, it pointed out that the decision not to send a team to the summer Olympics in Moscow was taken by the U.S.National Olympic Committee not of its own volition but on "the President's instruction." Second, the resolution called for the selection of athletes and training for the Olympics to continue. Third, it expressed the hope that, if the President subsequently considered U.S. participation in the Olympics to be "compatible with the national interests and national security" of the country, the National Olympic Committee would send its athletes to Moscow.

Also typical of the prevailing sentiment in the Antlers Plaza, Colorado Springs last Saturday were the resolutions adopted by the overwhelming majority of U.S. National Olympic Committee members against the holding of "alternative" or "parallel" games, and wishing success to athletes from countries which will be taking part in the Moscow Olympics. The significance of these gestures is quite clear. The idea of "alternative" competitions was advanced by President Carter. By rejecting it, the American sports world demonstrated its real feelings and sympathies.

Finally, it should be mentioned that a resolution was submitted, although not passed at the Colorado Springs conference to take part in the Moscow Olympics. Indeed, it was advanced more as a demonstration of protest. The point was, as it were, to tell the President to "go to hell!" Yet another resolution--also blackballed--contained sharp criticism of the administration for its flagrant pressure tactics. This was introduced by the group of "incensed" delegates, as they classified themselves.

The boycott decision has provoked angry disappointment and pessimism among the American sports public and primarily among those atheletes who intended to go to Moscow. "We athletes," canoeist Andy (Toro) said, "know how to take defeat on the course. There is no doubt that we have suffered a defeat today, since all of us want to go to Moscow." The 1976 Olympic gold-medalist Fred Newhouse expressed the same thought.

Julian Roosevelt, U.S. member of the International Olympic Committee, described the boycott decision as "catastrophic" for American sport. While Bill Rogers, gold-medal hope in the marathon, demanded the resignation of the U.S. National Olympic Committee members who voted for the boycott. "They have betrayed the essential point of their activity--not to allow political pressure on sport," he declared.

It must be underlined that the boycott decision adopted in Colorado Springs is against U.S. law. The 1978 law on amateur sport (so-called Public Law 96-606) commissions the National Olympic Committee to train and send American teams to the Olympic games. A Committee of Lawyers "For Athletic Freedom" has already disseminated, at the request of interested athletes, a draft law suit against the administration on behalf of the Olympic competitors banned from the trip to Moscow.

..."A great victory for Carter!"--these are the headlines of newspaper reports on the Colorado Springs vote. As one Washington journalist ironically noted in this regard, "After failing to cope with Ayatollah Khomeyni and with inflation, the President is recouping his losses at athletes' expense." Indeed against a background of continual failures and defeats being suffered by the Carter administration in both foreign and domestic policy, this can even seem like a "great victory."

But it only seems so, and no more. In actual fact the boycott decision adopted--or more accurately imposed--in Colorado Springs is a pyrrhic victory which will bring its architects neither laurels nor medals, much less glory.

'ABSURD, SELFISH' CARTER COURSE DUE TO WISH FOR REELECTION

LD211359 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Apr 80 p 3

[V. Sisnev answer to reader's letter under the rubric "International Review": "Without a Helmsman"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] I remember how in Vienna President Carter himself said that, looking back on the causes of many wars, it could be seen that a more cautious course could have preserved peace. A very reasonable idea. I cannot help thinking: Is it the same person who said that who is now behaving so unreasonably in literally all spheres of international relations? [signed] S.I. Kruglushin, senior electrician on the steamer Vladimirskiy, Far East Shipping Line.

The justified perplexity which can be heard in the Far East seaman's letter has also been expressed in letters from many other TRUD readers who can find no logic in the American President's actions over the recent period. Certain letter writers, like Sergey Ivanovich Kruglushin, remember what President Carter stated at the Vienna meeting last June. And in particular they recall his statement that "the most influential forces in history have often been those forces which plunged countries onto the abyss of war" through "careless steps."

There is no denying that it is a stunning metamorphosis: The God-fearing novice on the Washington scene, referring in his every speech to his Christian love for peace and friendship between all peoples, is suddenly, without rhyme or reason, declaring that he "brings not peace but the sword." That is, in his interpretation it happened that way for a "weighty reason." The Soviet Union, responding to the request of the lawful and friendly Government of Afghanistan, granted it aid, including military aid, to rebuff foreign aggression, and this, Carter believes, threatens the security of America, many thousands of kilometers away.

It is well known that a dangerous change in the White House's course had been observed before the Afghan events. But all the same, in what does this "threat" consist? It appears that Soviet actions in Afghanistan are allegedly part of some kind of "broad aggressive plan on Moscow's part," in accordance with which the routes insuring the West's oil supplies are to be cut. And so? To prevent this "terrible disaster," Carter considered it necessary to concentrate a huge naval armada in the Persian Gulf region. But that is not all. The rupture of practically all except diplomatic relations with the USSR, the compilation of a record military budget while at the same time sharply reducing social appropriations, the announcement of an economic blockade of Iran, the call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics--will all this really help to insure the uninterrupted flow of oil?

Or will it simply help to create an atmosphere of hysteria in a country which has to name its next president in a few months' time? After all, in such an atmosphere it is harder for people, for voters to make a sober decision; it appears to them that you cannot change the helmsman of the ship of state at a moment of "crisis." This question is also raised in letters now reaching the TRUD editorial office.

It is important to note that the absurdity, on the one hand, and the selfishness, on the other, of the course adopted by Carter are understood by many of his compatriots, who are immune to political hysteria.

As for the question of how many serious specialists in international relations assess their President's current behavior, the following statement by Prof A. Schlesinger of New York University in the magazine NEW REPUBLIC can be regarded as sufficiently characteristic: "Nobody in the world can take seriously any foreign policy act by Carter, assuming that in a week's time it could be revised, reversed, disputed or forgotten. He is reviving the 'cold war' policy and counting on it to win him reelection to the White House." In other words, in sailing the ship of state in zigzags, without a helmsman, as the saying goes, Carter is nonetheless guided by a kind of "compass": the ambitious desire to keep his present address for another 4 years by any means, however dangerous to the nation and the entire world.

CHINA

PRC AMBASSADOR YANG SHOUZHENG ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD201138 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--Yang Shouzheng, the ambassador of the PRC to the USSR, arrived in Moscow today.

KORNILOV ON DENG XIAOPING'S 'INEVITABILITY' OF WAR REMARKS

LD211828 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It is generally admitted that there is no problem more serious to mankind today than the problem of war and peace. That is the reason why the present aggravation of international tension, due to machinations by the imperialist and reactionary forces, gives cause for serious and quite understandable public concern. This feeling of anxiety is growing everywhere in the world but Beijing. Moreover, the Beijing rulers, who are seeking to aggravate tension in different regions of the world, are trying to prove that a big international conflict is inevitable. "Is it true that the Chinese leaders consider war inevitable?" Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was asked recently in Beijing by Italian pressmen who were accompanying an Italian Communist Party delegation who had arrived in China. His answer was: "We invariably believe that war will break out sooner or later... As to China, we should like to live without war for at least the next twenty years."

One is surprised at the ease with which Deng Xiaoping, whom the French newspaper LES ECHOS calls, and with good reason, a "specialist in gloomy forecasts", makes such predictions. One cannot but wonder whether Deng Xiaoping realizes what calamities a big international conflict would bring to the peoples in this nuclear age and what enormous irreparable losses it would cause to the peoples of the world, the Chinese people included. But it would be useless to ask him such a question, for the hegemonistic ambitions of the Beijing leaders are well known, and they have long since proclaimed war not only "inevitable" but even "desirable" thus assigning the peoples the role of cannon fodder. Let us recall the well-known pronouncement of Mao Zedong who said: "Our hit number is war and dictatorship. It does not matter if a half of mankind dies during the war. Nor will it matter much if only one-third of the population survives." So is it worth worrying about the consequences of world conflagration in the light of such divectives of the late "helmsman"?

Then what is behind Deng Xiaoping's statement that it would be "desirable" for Beijing not to have war for the next 20 years? Is it a kind of "peace gesture", Beijing style? Not at all. The matter is that 20 years is approximately the period of time which, according to estimates of the Chinese hegemonists, will take them to carry through their extensive program of "four modernizations", which means, above all, full-scale militarization of the country in order to build a required "basis" and then begin to carry out their great-power plans. The content and scale of these plans are no secret: Suffice it to recall that out of 30 military conflicts that took place in Asia after World War Two, nineteen were provoked by China and that Beijing makes to neighbouring sovereign states claims to territories as large as the area of China!

By the way, the figure "twenty years" without war, mentioned by Deng Xiaoping, is only an approximate one for the Beijing top rulers who hope that some people in the West will help China to prepare more quickly for its "hit number".

In the same interview, Deng Xiaoping made it clear on whom reliance is placed in this policy. He not only exercised in anti-Soviet outbursts but also declared that maintenance of friendly relations with the United States" is a "strategic policy" for China. As is known, this "strategy", under which China takes upon itself the role of an assistant and junior partner of imperialism, is meeting with ever greater "understanding" in certain circles in Washington and NATO, which hope to reach their own political ends by playing "the China card" and by relying on Beijing's anti-Sovietism. In doing so they ignore numerous lessons of history which show that he who encourages and arms an aggressor is often first to fall victim to aggression

But this is a different subject. We were talking here of Deng Xiaoping's statement whose meaning is quite clear: Now, four years after the "helmsman's" death, his concept of fatal "inevitability of war" is still adhered to by the Beijing top rulers and that Beijing is prepared to sacrifice a half or a even two-thirds of the world's population in order to fulfil its "concept" and hegemonistic designs. True, Deng Xiaoping did not specify in what part of mankind he and the Beijing leadership will be. But one may easily guess that he hopes to be among the survivors in order to be able to guide the building of a "new world", Beijing style, on the ruins left after "enormous disturbances."

VLADIMIROV, TYAZANTSEV PAMPHLET SCORES POLICIES OF MAO'S HEIRS

LD212326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 April, TASS--"The Chinese leaders who have replaced Mao Zedong have remained on the ideological and political platform of Maoism and are continuing to pursue a basically Maoist course inside the PRC and on the international scene," notes a pamphlet entitled "Pages in the Political Biography of Mao Zedong" ["Stranitsy Politicheskoy Biografii Mao Tszeduna"] which has been issued here by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House. The authors of the work--Soviet experts on China Oleg Vladimirov and Vladimir Tyazantsev--reveal the internal reasons for the changes which have taken place in the PRC, unmask the anti-Marxist and antisocialist actions of Mao Zedong and his group, and trace the path of the Maoists to their deal with the U.S. imperialists.

This is the fourth, enlarged edition of the pamphlet. It contains certain little-known facts from the history of the internal party struggle within the CCP, and particular attention is paid to the political activity of Mao Zedong--the chief culprit in the tragedy of China.

On the basis of the facts quoted and documentary evidence, the authors draw the conclusion that the basic changes which have taken place in China's political superstructure and in its domestic and foreign policy show that by their actions the Maoists are leading the PRC further and further off the socialist path. They stress that the essence of the regime of military and bureaucratic dictatorship in China is not changing. As for the "democratic" reforms, "liberalization" and "demaoization" about which people in the West and in opportunist circles love to shout, these are just a screen by which the Beijing rulers try to conceal the violence.

China's departure from socialism could continue for an extremely long time, the pamphlet says. However, in the historical perspective the PRC will certainly return, in the final analysis, to the family of socialist countries.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'PROOF' OF U.S.-MADE CHEMICAL BOMBS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD211331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents T. Gaydar and L. Mironov: "'Made in Pennsylvania'"]

[Text] Kabul--Some time ago many of the world's newspapers carried a report from Kabul that instances had come to light about gangs of counterrevolutionaries operating on Afghan territory who have American-made chemical weapons.

Washington was not slow to issue a denial. On 5 April Voice of America categorically declared: "The United States has not supplied and does not supply anyone with chemical weapons."

Does not supply? Is this so?

On 25 March a bus was proceeding along a road winding over a mountain plateau some 75 km northwest of Herat. Small and gaily painted, as is the Eastern custom, it did not especially attract the attention of Sr Lt Sayyed Yusuf, whose subunit was watching the road in that region. It was morning, and bandits, as is known, prefer to operate under the cover of darkness.

Suddenly the bus braked sharply. Armed men leaped out of the front and back doors, formed a line and opened fire on the patrol.

It was scarcely a planned operation. Most likely the bandits' nerve failed them. They were almost totally annihilated in the skirmish: 25 were killed and 2 taken prisoner, 1 of them wounded.

During the interrogation the prisoners testified that the detachment had the task of penetrating to Herat, to establish communication with bandits inside the city, to set up a combined group and to make a surprise night attack on the garrison. The gang brought with it ammunition for that attack, particularly grenades.

The commander of the subunit of the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] ordered an inspection of the bus. Boxes of grenades really were found in it--but very unusual grenades.

Like bright cans of preserves, they now lie before us on a table in a room at the DRA Foreign Ministry where a press conference is being held. It is possible to pick up the grenades--the fuses have been removed!--feel their unusual lightness and read in English: "Made at Federal Laboratory, Salisbury, Pennsylvania, USA, 1978."

The press conference is being conducted by 'A. Sarboland, minister of information and culture. He does so calmly and with restraint. The facts, only the facts!

He hands them over to (Gulyam Dzhelani), an expert chemist.

"The toxin with which the grenades are filled--CS--has a wide range of effects. First comes burning of the eyes, lacrimation, salivation and vomiting, pains appear in the spine, and a person is rendered helpless. Given a high concentration of poison, death ensues."

A question to the prisoner Bagram 'Ali: "Are these the grenades you were carrying in the bus?" "The very ones." "Did you know they were filled with a toxic substance?" "Yes. We were instructed how to use them."

A screen lights up, and we see documentary movie shots showing the place where the gang was routed and a conversation with the busdriver, who had been forced to drive the bandits to Herat, and then we see Capt (Sayyed Rasul), a military doctor, on the screen. He demonstrated how the substance extracted from the grenades affects animals. Of course, it is not easy to watch a cat and a dog dying in convulsions but the grenades were meant for people. The bandits intended to use the toxin not only against the Afghan Army: The civilian population--women, children--were also to have been the victims of the U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons.

Answering journalists' questions, the DRA minister of information and culture emphasized that now that the Afghan authorities have gotten their hands on incontrovertible proof of the use of chemical weapons against Afghanistan by the United States, the ins and outs of the provocative slander campaign mounted by Washington over the alleged use of toxins by Soviet troops in the struggle against the mercenary gangs being infiltrated into Afghanistan have become obvious.

Gol Aqa, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the DRA's people's Armed Forces, spoke at the press conference.

It must be remembered, he said, that representatives of the American administration, particularly Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs, and State Department officials have taken an active part in the slander campaign. However, these officials have been unable to offer a single fact in confirmation of their groundless false allegations.

The purpose of this propaganda ballyhoo becomes quite clear in the light of recent facts--the United States wishes to hide its own criminal actions behind a curtain of unsubstantiated allegations.

The DRA Government has voiced a resolute protest against the equipping by international imperialism and local reaction of the mercenary bandits being infiltrated into Afghanistan with chemical weapons whose use against the country's peaceful population is an act of unprecedented vandalism.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VIEWS SOVIET TROOPS AS 'STABILIZING'

LD211717 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--"Strong friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union are especially important to the Afghan people today when imperialism continues to wage an 'undeclared war' against us", said Soltan Ali Keshtmand, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister of Afghanistan.

He said in a TASS interview before leaving Moscow for home: "The limited contingent of Soviet troops, now stationed in our country at the request of the revolutionary government, is an important factor in the defence of our national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and in repelling external aggression. This contingent represents no danger to our neighbours with whom Afghanistan wants to live in peace and friendship. The very presence of the Soviet troop contingent is having a stabilizing effect on the situation in the country".

About 140 industrial and agricultural projects have been built or are being built in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance, Soltan Ali Keshtmand said. Among them are power stations, roads, irrigation systems, hospitals, educational establishments, kindergartens and public buildings

He stressed an important contribution made by Soviet geologists to mineral prospecting and mining, especially of oil and gas. "Afghan gas," he said, "was discovered with the help of Soviet specialists. Gas exports to the Soviet Union are an important source of income to our country".

Of great importance to Afghanistan, he went on, are Soviet deliveries, free of charge, of consumer goods, first rate wheat and cotton seeds, and transportation facilities worth about 200 million dollars. "This selfless assistance, rendered to Afghanistan over the last three months, will enable us to overcome a number of difficulties and to solve more successfully the tasks of development".

Soltan Ali Keshtmand told TASS about radical social and economic reforms in Afghanistan. "The revolutionary government", he said, "has taken steps to eliminate unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, which is the lot of almost ninety per cent of the population, to improve working and living conditions and pensions for workers. There is a democratic agrarian reform aimed at improving the conditions of the peasants. The age-old discrimination against women has been ended once and for all. The Afghan woman has received equal rights on a par with man in all spheres of activity".

"The Afghan people," he said in conclusion, "have never enjoyed such extensive rights and liberties as were given them by the April revolution of 1978".

VARIATION TO KABUL 'FESTIVE SESSION' HONORING LENIN

Comparison of the item entitled "Afghan Officials Attend Kabul 'Festive Session' Honoring Lenin" published in the 16 April 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 3, with the TASS report frontpaged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 April 1980 under the headline "According to Ilich's Precepts" reveals the following variation:

Page D 4, PRAVDA omits paragraphs two and three.

REPORTAGE ON VIETNAMESE DELEGATION VISIT TO INDIA

Pham Van Dong Speech

LD211303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report "Mass Rally"]

[Text] Delhi, 8 April--A mass Indian-Vietnamese friendship rally was held today in one of the largest halls in the Indian capital. Prominent politicians and public figures and members of India's Parliament took part in it. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and SRV premier, which is here on an official friendly visit, was greeted by a tumultuous ovation from those assembled.

Opening the meeting, WPC President Romesh Chandra warmly greeted the Vietnamese guests.

A major speech was made at the rally by Pham Van Dong, who was warmly greeted by the audience. Speaking of the sources of Vietnamese-Indian friendship, the speaker noted that it was based on the profound devotion of the peoples of the two countries to the cause of the struggle for independence and freedom against the forces of aggression and imperialism.

The head of the SRV Government delegation gave a high appraisal of India's enormous contribution to strengthening the solidarity of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

Having secured victory over the American aggressors and having achieved the reunification of their motherland, Pham Van Dong stressed, the Vietnamese people busied themselves with peaceful labor and with raising their living standard. "However the expansionist and hegemonist forces of our northern neighbor, China, in collusion with imperialism, are resorting to various types of crafty maneuvers--military, political, economic and diplomatic--in order to wreck peaceful construction in Vietnam."

Having suffered heavy defeats in Indochina and other regions of the world, the speaker further pointed out, U.S. imperialism has started to look for a new ally in the shape of expansionism and hegemonism in its struggle against revolutionary and peace-loving forces.

The sympathies and support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, countries of the world that are friendly to us, and of all progressive mankind, are with Vietnam.

However, the speaker went on to point out, the forward march of history cannot be stopped. Evidence of this is the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary fascist regime in Kampuchea, the overthrow of the shah of Iran and the bankruptcy of the American-Israeli-Egyptian Camp David deal.

The forces of international imperialism and colonialism, Pham Van Dong continued, are now attempting to take advantage of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" proceeding from their perfidious plans directed against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and are striving to undermine peace, friendship and cooperation among all countries of this region. Imperialism spares no efforts to take advantage of the so-called "Afghan problem" in order to step up naval might in the Indian Ocean, further expand U.S. naval bases on the Island of Diego Garcia and strengthen the system of military bases for the purpose of securing their monopoly over the oil resources of this part of the world. It is namely imperialism, the SRV premier stressed, which is trying to take advantage of the so-called "Afghan problem" to step up subversive activity against the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

As active participants of the nonaligned movement, the speaker pointed out, Vietnam and India share a serious responsibility for the consolidation of the solidarity of this movement for the purpose of the strengthening of political and economic independence, the establishment by every country of control over its own natural resources and the creation of a new just international economic order.

We are pleased to note, Pham Van Dong stressed in conclusion, that in the common struggle in defense of independence and freedom, for the preservation of peace, the peoples of Vietnam and India, who have always struggled shoulder to shoulder, are today even more united in striving to achieve common goals.

Vietnamese-Indian Statement

LD211431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Ilinskiy international notes: "Success of Goodneighbor Mission"]

[Text] A Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] delegation led by Premier Pham Van Dong has returned to Hanoi after concluding an official friendly visit to India. This visit and the talks with Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi were crowned with great success and will serve to further strengthen and develop the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world. This was the appraisal given to the results of the visit by SRV Premier Pham Van Dong.

The results of the meetings and talks on Indian soil continue to remain at the focus of attention for broad circles of the international public. The press of many countries published the joint Vietnamese-Indian statement, signed as a result of the visit which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere typical of the close relations between the two states.

The present contacts, the Hanoi newspapers stress, showed once again that the friendship and cooperation between the SRV and India assume a particularly important significance when imperialist forces are joining forces with Beijing hegemonists and threaten peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. Both sides--Socialist Vietnam and the largest of the nonaligned states, the Republic of India--demonstrated their desire for peace and fruitful and broad cooperation. The exchange of opinions which took place between the leaders of the SRV and India on many international problems completely coincided with the interests of the nonaligned movement, the spirit of detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

The Indian prime minister informed the SRV premier of the consultations held by India with neighboring and other countries on ways of lessening tension in the region. The SRV premier welcomed India's efforts to strengthen peace and stability. The heads of government, as noted in the joint statement, expressed the hope that Southeast Asia will become a region of peace, stability and cooperation. On his return to Hanoi SRV Premier Pham Van Dong reported that the Indian Government expressed the intention of recognizing the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The SRV premier's press conference in Delhi received a large response in the foreign press. Pham Van Dong resolutely rebuked those who are artificially fanning the so-called "Afghan question." The rupture of diplomatic relations with Iran by the Carter administration was estimated by him as a dangerous act by Washington for the cause of peace, as yet another attempt to overturn the growth in anti-American feelings, to suppress the national liberation movement of Asian peoples, to build up its armed forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign and independent states.

The premiers also discussed the state of their bilateral relations. They noted with satisfaction that as a result of mutually advantageous cooperation links between India and the SRV were strengthening in the realm of agriculture, industry, education, culture, science and technology and foreign trade and this is assisting the further rapprochement of the peoples.

The SRV delegation's visit to India was yet another important step on the path of developing the traditional relations of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between Vietnam and India, relations which are being built on a basis of good neighborliness, respect, sovereignty, equality and mutual advantage. The SRV premier extended an invitation to the Indian prime minister to visit Vietnam and it was gratefully accepted.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY

ID211247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, People's Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Soviet people we send the fraternal Kampuchean people, People's Revolutionary Council, KNUFNS Central Committee and you personally cordial congratulations and best wishes in connection with the celebration on 17 April of the national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The aggression by the forces of imperialism and the harsh tyranny afterward imposed on Kampuchea, brought the Kampuchean people incalculable calamities and led to the deaths of millions of people. The victory of Kampuchean patriots in the struggle against the American aggressors and local reaction in April 1975 and the overthrow of Pol Pot's bloody regime in January 1979 have opened up for the Kampuchean people the prospect of development along the path of peace, democracy and profound social transformations.

The Soviet Union is following with sincere satisfaction the first successes of the new Kampuchea in normalizing the life of the population, restoring the economy and reviving culture. Despite the nonstop machinations of hegemonists, imperialists and reaction the international positions of the young republic are growing in strength. The peace loving foreign policy proclaimed by the People's Revolutionary Council is meeting with ever more recognition and support and is serving the interests of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation in Indochina and throughout the whole of Southeast Asia.

An important stage in the further consolidation of Soviet-Kampuchean friendship and unity and cohesion between our two countries and peoples was the recent official friendly top-level visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The accords achieved during the talks in Moscow and the joint documents that were signed serve as a reliable basis for the deepening and development of many-sided cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union intends to continue in every way to strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship between our countries in the interests of the Soviet and Kampuchean people and in the name of peace, democracy and socialism.

On this significant day we wish the courageous Kampuchean people new success in the construction of a peaceful, free and independent Kampuchea.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev A. Kosygin

PRAVDA SCORES 'WAR GAMES' IN WEST BERLIN

LD211007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 5

[S. Zyubanov dispatch: "Who Needs This 'Game'?"]

[Text] West Berlin--For 3 days combat helicopters furrowed the gray sky above the city. Tanks rolled over shrubs and trees in parks and public gardens and soldiers armed to the teeth "stormed" deserted buildings.

Why was it necessary to hold military maneuvers simulating a "Red invasion" from all sides simultaneously in a densely-populated city? After all, everyone who lives in this city of 2 million people is well aware that West Berlin's security and normal life are reliably guaranteed by the 3 September 1971 Four-Power Agreement. Under its provisions the use or threat of force in this area is categorically banned and all contentious issues are to be decided exclusively by peaceful means.

This "war game," the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT writes, is helping to spread an atmosphere inimical to detente and is intensifying military hysteria.

PRAVDA CITES NORWEGIAN PAPER ON NATO PLANS

LD211519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Valid Alarm"]

[Text] Oslo, 8 April--The plans to deploy U.S. military equipment and weapons on Norwegian territory are arousing completely legitimate alarm in the Soviet Union with regard to the policy being pursued in northern Europe by Norway and other NATO countries, the Norwegian newspaper DAGBLADET says. It can be supposed, the newspaper continues, that various types of weapons will be deployed in Norway, including tanks and also sophisticated types of artillery pieces and missiles, destined for use with conventional or nuclear ammunition, and moreover nuclear charges could be delivered very rapidly. The Soviet Union has no guarantees that cruise missiles too will not be deployed on Norwegian soil even in peacetime.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's statements in February that military conflict in the Persian Gulf region could have an influence even on NATO's northern flank, the newspaper stresses, is evidence that it is the United States and not Norway which will decide the issue of using the weapons deployed on Norwegian territory.

It is no surprise, DAGBLADET states, that the USSR regards Norwegian policy on NATO's northern flank as a component of Western policy under the U.S. leadership's authority. The impression emerges that this policy is an element in the strategy of intimidation being used by both the Americans and the Norwegians. Norway's support for the U.S. policy of strength with regard to the Soviet Union can lead only to increased instability in northern Europe.

TEHRAN REPORTS BANI-SADR APPEAL, BRZEZINSKI DOCUMENT

LD211648 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21, TASS--An appeal of the President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr to the people of the country has been read out by Radio Tehran. In the appeal it is said that the Iranian authorities have in their possession a secret document that was sent by the U.S. President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Brzezinski to Secretary of State Vance which testifies to the aggressive policy of the United States towards Iran.

In the document which was also read out by the radio it is said that President Carter familiarized himself with Vance's report on possible actions of the United States in connection with the development of the political situation in Iran and expresses the opinion on the need of coordinating these actions envisaged with a view to exert an impact on the progress of developments in that country, with the Defense Department, CIA and other departments. He also pointed to the need of taking into account the wishes expressed by the shah of Iran during consultations with him. The U.S. President, the document runs, emphasised that the use should be made of the atmosphere of misunderstanding and mistrust that exists between Iran and its neighbours.

In view of unpredictability of developments in Iran, he also pointed to the importance of the obligatory establishment of contacts with all leaders of political groupings and trends without exception, including national and religious minorities and extremist groups that can organize armed resistance to the new Iranian regime. But, it is noted in the document in conclusion, President Carter is against establishment of any contacts with religious or political leaders, with the "Khomeyni gang" or with members of the opposition and representatives of the supreme military command without preliminary consultations with the CIA director.

IRAN'S QOTBZADEH VIEWS U.S. HOSTILITY AS 'NOT EFFECTIVE'

LD211322 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21, TASS--Extremely hostile policy pursued by the United States with regard to Iran would not bring it the desired results, said S. Qotbzadeh, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, who was speaking at a press conference here. He stressed that Washington's economic sanctions would not be as effective as it was pictured by Western mass media. There are enough countries in the world which are prepared to trade with Iran.

The United States, the minister said further, was putting pressure on its Western partners and Japan and was taking decisive measures to draw them into the economic blockade of Iran. However, all those actions were prompted by the desire to get as many votes as possible at the forthcoming presidential elections in November, and not by the concern about the U.S. Embassy hostages. According to Qotbzadeh, the Western press, radio and television were distorting the facts about the situation in Iran and the Iranian policy and contributed to a large extent to the aggravation of the Iranian-U.S. conflict. He stressed that at the time there were no contact between Iran and the United States on the hostage issue.

ARAB STATES ALARMED OVER U.S. PLUNDER OF IRAN'S ASSETS

LD212028 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--TASS commentator Valeriy Lokhmachev writes:

The Iranian assets in the banks of the United States amounting to over 8 billion dollars are becoming an object of plunder. Already last November fanning up anti-Iranian hysteria the Washington administration made the first step to confiscate the money belonging to the people of Iran. At first the Iranian assets have been frozen. And now Carter has decided that it was time to dip the hand into Iran's national wealth.

The U.S. President has initiated actions directly linked with the plunder of foreign currency reserves of another country under the pretext of "revision of Iranian assets".

Carter is trying to get congressional support for this (?unseemly) operation. Without a shade of embarassment the U.S. President said late last week that he would ask Congress for authority to pay compensation to hostages and their families from the Iranian assets which have been frozen by the United States.

Hundreds of seekers of easy money have already made claims in order to get a slice of the Iranian foreign currency pie. In the United States alone the number of "plaintiffs" who claim an alleged "settlement of debts" has already topped 150. The U.S. history has known no such massive attack on the foreign currency holdings of another state.

The U.S. expansionist policy is full of examples when Uncle Sam unceremoniously shifted expenses connected with brigand actions against other countries on to the shoulders of those whom he was plundering. The White House observes this rule also with regard to the Iranian assets. How cynical are Washington's statements who is going to make Iranians pay for the U.S. aggressive preparations against Iran. Carter's call to cover the Pentagon's "expenses" connected with the maintenance of the U.S. naval armada in the Persian Gulf from the Iranian assets to the sum of at least one billion dollars' causes indignation of the world public.

And not only indignation, it also causes alarm among other countries, above all the Arab petroleum exporting countries, over the fate of their assets in U.S. banks which one day may be plundered under this or that pretext with the blessing of the U.S. President.

PRAVDA: U.S. CLAIM OF 'PATRON OF ISLAM' SEEN AS 'PROPAGANDA MYTH'

LD211417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 80 p 6

[A. Vasilyev article: "Islam and the Political Struggle"]

[Text] Washington tirelessly assures the peoples of the Muslim states that the United States and its Western allies are their most devoted friends and virtually "patrons of Islam." The authors of this propaganda myth evidently hope that the peoples have a short memory and that the Muslim masses have forgotten the lessons of history and the many decades, indeed centuries, of merciless oppression by colonialists.

But history reminds us that whenever the Muslim states have tried to rid themselves of imperialist domination and to take into their own hands the natural resources, especially oil, which belong to them and dispose of them as they see fit, the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, threaten and even resort to the use of force to subordinate them to their will. All this inevitably engenders in the Muslim peoples profound anti-imperialist sentiments which have led and continue to lead to revolutionary outbursts now in one country, now in another.

The political coloration of current social movements taking place under religious slogans is complex and subject to constant change. The ruling regimes of the countries in which the population professes Islam are represented by a broad spectrum--from revolutionary-democratic to feudal-theocratic. The green banner of Islam has provided in the past and continues to provide cover today not only for fighters against imperialism and feudalism but also for conservatives and double-dyed reactionaries.

The public of the majority of Muslim countries now is of a varied nature. The peasantry, and urban petty bourgeoisie comprise the majority of the population and the masses' religious feelings are strong. Historically Islam meant not only ritual, dogma and features of worship, it permeated or sanctified social institutions, forms of ownership, features of law, philosophy and political organization, the regulation of daily routine, ethics and social mentality.

The very ideology of Islam provides fertile ground for its use by various social trends. A strong equalizing chord can be heard in Islam, as it can in other religious teachings at a certain stage in the development of the peoples professing them. Both the Koran and the traditions enshrining the dogmas of Islam contain many appeals to create a more just society, to mitigate exploitation and ease the situation of the poor. It is on precisely this aspect of Islam that the leftwing Muslim organizations have relied and continue to rely in their activity.

The revolutionary section of the intelligentsia, of the "middle strata" and of workers in Muslim countries has familiarized itself with the progressive ideas of our era and adopted them, transforming them in accordance with their specific conditions. In a number of countries communist and revolutionary-democratic parties have been formed. They have acted with the broad masses of believers and with Muslim organizations on the basis of demands for the consolidation of national independence and for struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the working people's liberation from the exploiters' oppression, and for movement along the path of socioeconomic progress. The revolutionary democrats in Algeria and Syria, Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are carrying out transformations in the interests of the masses and with support from a considerable section of them, taking account of the deep roots of Islamic traditions. The national-revolutionary forces in the Palestine resistance movement, Libya and a number of African countries oppose U.S. imperialism. The Egyptian National-Progressive Party, which is in opposition to the As-Sadat regime, has united both religious and secular figures under leftwing slogans.

The upsurge of religious sentiments and the strengthening political movements with a religious coloration in the Muslim countries have a number of causes.

A considerable proportion of the population in these states is linked directly or indirectly with a precapitalist system, and is mainly illiterate. [paragraph continues]

They see Muslim traditions, customs, institutions and beliefs as normal forms of social existence and cognition--sometimes the only forms they know. For many deprived people--the peasants, urban poor, artisans, student youth, unemployed workers and employers and declasse elements--it is natural to express in a religious form their sociopolitical aspirations, including spontaneous protest against the oppression of imperialism and neocolonialism. V.I. Lenin wrote that "the demonstration of political protest under a religious cover is a phenomenon inherent in all paoples at a certain stage of their development...."

Imperialist interference, and capitalist neocolonialist exploitation also signify an attack on the working people's moral and ethical standards which have been developed within the framework of religious traditions. Under these conditions broad strata of the population in many developing countries find in Islam a form of protest against a way of life imposed on them from outside, a way of life with its worship of the golden calf, with the further deepening of the gulf between wealth and poverty, the creation and strengthening of a corrupt elite, the suppression of progressive national culture, and the preaching of violence and pornography. Religiously inclined fighters against imperialism and neocolonialism instill in their discipline the ideas of industry and frugality, investing them with Muslim form and using precisely the equalizing aspect of Islam.

Not only the masses deprived of access to education but many representatives of the educated strata reject the social and state institutions created on West European and U.S. bourgeois models which serve as channels for imperialist penetration. That is why a considerable proportion of the intelligentsia and representatives of the national and particularly the petty and middle bourgeoisie turn to traditional Muslim institutions in an attempt to find in them answers to contemporary problems and make them an instrument of the liberation struggle.

On the eve of the fall of the shah's despotism in Iran, for instance, a clearly pronounced revolutionary situation had formed whereby the leadership could not control the country as before and the masses did not want to live as they had been doing. Under these conditions the Shi'ite clergy assumed the leading role at a certain stage. This was promoted in particular by the fact that the Shi'ite clergy were not only not directly linked with the state apparatus but opposed it, in contrast to the majority of Sunni countries (Sunnism is the dominant trend of Islam). The Iranian religious figures were in opposition to the shah's regime as a result of its antipopular proimperialist nature and because the shah tried by every means to undermine their positions and influence. The U.S. "friends and patrons of Islam," together with the Israeli intelligence service, trained the shah's secret police, SAVAK, which flung the regime's opponents, including theologians, into its torture chambers and tortured and killed religious leaders as it did other patriots. U.S. Ambassador Helms was the shah's advisor on security questions.

Various social forces merged in the revolutionary stream in Iran as allies on an anti-shah, anti-imperialist basis. The overthrow of the thoroughly rotten regime signified a very important stage in the long and complex revolutionary process in which various classes of Iranian society are making their own demands and frequently understand and interpret the slogans of the return to "pure Islam" in their own way.

In recent years the influence of Islam has become more marked in interstate relations too. This is connected above all with the intensification of the role of the countries of the Near and Middle East under the conditions of the aggravation of capitalism's energy and raw-material problems.

The energy crisis has led to the point where colossal capital has been concentrated in the hands of the ruling classes of the oil-rich countries. In a number of states in this region an anti-imperialist course in foreign policy is supplemented by internal reforms aimed not only against the feudalists but also against the local grande bourgeoisie. That is why the conservative regimes have been seeking ways and methods to coordinate their efforts in the struggle against the revolutionary-democratic forces.

However, since the 1967 Israeli aggression and the seizure of East Jerusalem with the third most important Muslim shrine--the Al-Aqsa Mosque--marked changes took place in the foreign policy of many Muslim countries. The aggression by Israel which was carrying out an act of annexation, the colonialism based on the establishment of settlements and the expulsion of Arabs from their lands reopened the incompletely healed wounds of the colonial era in the Muslim countries. Even their conservative elements were convinced of the hostility of U.S. imperialism, backing Tel Aviv, toward their true national interests, and, taking into account the feelings of the people's masses, began to proclaim anti-imperialist slogans. They condemn Washington for supporting Israeli expansion and the Camp David compact and they advocate the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel, including East Jerusalem, and the return of the usurped lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Muslim states have drawn their conclusion from the popularity won in the international arena by the Iranian revolution which not only destroyed U.S. rule in its own country but also proclaimed the need to step up the struggle against Zionism as a shock detachment of imperialism in support of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples.

It is characteristic that the conservative leaders of some Muslim states traditionally linked with the West frequently stress in their official statements their independence from their unreliable and dangerous transatlantic "patron." The revolution in Iran and the overthrow of the shah's regime have intensified their fears for their own fate. Close cooperation with U.S. imperialism did not save the shah from the people's anger but on the contrary was one of the main spurs to his overthrow. It is no accident that the majority of Muslim states oppose U.S. plans to create a "military umbrella" over them and to station U.S. troops and bases on their territory.

Speculating on the Afghan events, Washington and Beijing too are trying to unite the reactionary forces in the Muslim countries under anticommunist slogans and to direct the Muslims' feelings into the channel of anti-Sovietism, to set the national liberation movements, proceeding in religious form, against the countries of the socialist community. Imperialist and Beijing propaganda is vainly attempting to "prove" that the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan carried out in the interests of the people is "hostile to Islam" although broad strata of believers and the patriotic clergy support the new authorities.

A certain section of the Afghan religious figures, particularly those who were linked with the overthrown feudal-landowner class, opposed the revolution. The ordinary members of a number of Muslim organizations were transformed by their leaders into a tool of U.S.-Chinese interference in their motherland's affairs. Pakistan became a base for the dispatch of mercenaries and for the implementation of aggression against Afghanistan. They are supplied with weapons by China and the United States while Saudi Arabia is financing anti-Afghan operations. As-Sadat's regime, which expresses verbal concern for the interests of the Afghan Muslims, but in fact deals mercilessly with the Egyptian Muslim organizations which condemn its embraces with Tel Aviv, is also training mercenaries.

Assessing the campaign allegedly "in defense of Islam" mounted by Washington and Beijing in connection with the Afghan events, the foreign ministers of Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria and Libya and a PLO representative stated at their conference in Damascus: "The artificial ballyhoo raised by world imperialism headed by the United States with the complicity of Israel and the Egyptian regime over the events of Iran and Afghanistan is aimed at turning the Arab and Muslim peoples from the course of struggle against the main threat--Zionist occupation--and undermining Arab and Muslim solidarity, extricating the Camp David agreements from deadlock and sowing hostility between the Arab nation and its friends, primarily the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

...At the beginning of this century, during the period of political formulation of various trends in the Muslim countries, the Kaiser's Germany made itself out to be the "defender" of Islam, hoping that this would help it to swallow the Ottoman Empire and then the entire Near and Middle East. The United States is now laying claim to the same role, attempting to rely on the local reaction.

The USSR has been, and remains, the true friend of the peoples of the East. Expressing the Soviet state's attitude toward the Muslim working people of Russia and the East, V.I. Lenin wrote: "You yourselves must be the masters of your country!.... You have the right, for your destiny is in your own hands." After the October Revolution all peoples of former czarist Russia, including those who professed Islam, resolved the economic, social and cultural problems facing them and scaled the kinds of heights in their development, living standard, prosperity, and stability which are still but a dream for hundreds of millions of Muslims in Asia and Africa.

Displaying respect for the masses' religious feelings, the USSR extends a hand of solidarily and friendship to all Muslims struggling against imperialist violence and exploitation and for the right to dispose of their fate themselves, for freedom, independence and economic and social progress.

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET OFFICIALS GREETINGS TO SYRIANS

Brezhnev Message

LD211251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people, and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and all the Syrian people on the occasion of the National Festival of the Syrian Arab Republic, the 34th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

On this auspicious day, I send the leadership and people of our friend Syria the best wishes for success in their courageous struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, for social progress and the rallying of the Arab peoples who are against the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and for the achievement of a just Near East settlement.

I wish to assure you that this political course of Syria will continue to meet with firm support from the Soviet Union. I am convinced that the further development of the traditional relations of firm friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria will reliably serve the interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of ensuring a stable peace in the Near East.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Kosygin Cable

LD211315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers, a telegram in which on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf he conveyed to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the government and all the Syrian people congratulations on the country's national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

I express the confidence, the telegram says, that the close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and Syria will continue to develop steadily for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of lasting and just peace in the Near East.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON LENIN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

LD181814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Summary] Beirut, 18 April, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat gave an interview to Soviet journalists in connection with the anniversary of Lenin's birth. He praised Lenin's teachings and said that the October Revolution encouraged the liberation process in other parts of the world, including Arab countries.

"We Arabs are especially sensitive to the solidarity of the friendly Soviet Union with our just struggle, in particular with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. This has shown the Soviet Union's deep understanding of the fact that the Palestinian problem is the key to a Near East settlement.

"Relying on the all-round support and aid of the Soviet Union, the Arab peoples put up decisive opposition to the intrigues of their enemies, particularly at present when the U.S. Navy is concentrated in the area of the Near and Middle East. The situation is also being exacerbated by the fact that the USA is setting up a 'quick reaction corps' with the aim of occupying the region. Therefore the Palestinian people and the whole Arab nation look to the friendly Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, with whom we fight side by side against our common enemy.

"On behalf of the Palestinian people, the PLO Executive Committee chairman pointed out, and on behalf of all Arabs, I cordially greet the peoples of the Soviet Union who come out firmly in support of the just cause of the Arab nation and all peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples. I greet Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, a sincere and true friend of the Palestinian people and the whole Arab nation, and the glorious CPSU which is continuing the cause of the great Lenin, whose teachings illuminate the path for mankind in his fight against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism."

RASHIDOV COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

LD212208 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A Soviet state delegation has returned to Moscow that was headed by Sharaf Rashidov, a member of the Presidium of the Soviet parliament and a candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party. The delegation attended celebrations marking the independence of Zimbabwe. Here is what Sharaf Rashidov told a Radio Moscow reporter: Our delegation was able to see the birth of a new sovereign state in Africa, Zimbabwe. We took part in a happy and truly historic event in the life of the heroic people who after an hard struggle won independence and decided to advance along the road of independent national development. A message of greetings was sent to the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Canaan Banana, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe by the Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin. They stressed that the victory of the Zimbabwean people in the heroic struggle against colonial and racist oppression, won under the leadership of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and with the support of the progressive forces in the world, is a new chapter in the history of Africa's liberation from colonialism and racism.

The Soviet Union has always been on the side of the people of Zimbabwe. It demonstrated in words and deeds its solidarity with their long liberation struggle. The Soviet Union has now recognized the Republic of Zimbabwe as a sovereign, independent state. This is in line with Lenin's peaceful policy and with the principles of equality and mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs to which the Soviet Union adhere in its relations with other countries. Further, Sharaf Rashidov said that the Soviet delegation met with the leaders of Zimbabwe in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Both sides expressed the desire to establish and promote friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe on the basis of real equality and mutual respect. An agreement has been reached on establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

INTERVIEW WITH ZIMBABWE INFORMATION MINISTER

LD220904 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Salisbury, April 22, TASS--The TASS correspondents, Vladimir Korochantsev and Aleksandr Osipov, report: The elimination of the vestiges of colonialism in independent Zimbabwe is one of today's tasks, Nathan Shamuyariara, the minister of information and tourism of the country, told the TASS correspondents. We have gained a political and military victory over the colonialist and reactionary forces, the minister said. But they are still present in the country, affect our structures and that is why we have to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism and reaction. The Government of Zimbabwe, Shamuyariara emphasized, adopted a programme of socialist development. We will put it into effect so as to ultimately build socialism in our country, erect a society of equality for all its members, irrespective of race, nationality and creed. We plan introducing free education and medical services and head for providing homes to the population. But one of the most important tasks is to provide agriculturists with land, more than half of which was earlier owned by European settlers.

SHEVARDNADZE: VISIT TO BRAZIL INTERESTING, USEFUL

LD212021 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--"Our visit to Brazil was a very interesting and useful one," said Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the Soviet parliament, who visited Brazil at the head of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Our meetings with deputies of the Brazilian National Congress were marked by good will," Shevardnadze said. The Soviet parliamentary delegation returned to Moscow today.

"Leonid Brezhnev's message to the President of Brazil Joao Figueiredo and his invitation to the Brazilian president to visit the Soviet Union aroused great interest in Brazil. The invitation was gratefully accepted."

"It was for the first time that a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet visited Brazil, and the fact that the president of Brazil accepted the invitation to visit the USSR and that a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil is to visit the Soviet Union speak a great deal," said the leader of the delegation. Many aspects of economic and cultural cooperation between our countries as well as certain aspects of international cooperation were discussed during the visit. We saw that our positions on many cardinal problems coincide or are close to each other."

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEMICHEV

LD181605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Mexico City, 11 April--President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico has received P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is here on an official visit and who conveyed greetings to the president from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his best wishes for success to the Mexican people.

During friendly talks there was an exchange of opinions on the main problems of the current international situation and of bilateral relations between the USSR and Mexico. The need was emphasized to undertake everything possible to ensure the successful continuation of the process of easing international tension. Great attention was devoted to the further development of the two countries' fruitful cooperation in the sphere of culture.

P.N. Demichev left the Mexican capital today.

CELEBRATION MARKS LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Meeting Opens

LD211422 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--A celebration meeting to mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth opened in the Kremlin today. Present in the hall are front-rank workers and industrial innovators of the capital and from the suburbs of Moscow, party veterans, prominent workers in science and culture, servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. The participants in the meeting received with a prolonged applause leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state. A report "the great viability of Leninism" has been made by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 21 April reports that among those attending the meeting are "Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov."]

Ponomarev Address

LD212054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1403 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Speech by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a festive session in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 21 April marking the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, our party, the Soviet people and the communist and liberation movements are today celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. On these days, words of deep respect and love for Lenin are sounding in all corners of the globe. This date is celebrated particularly extensively in the countries of the socialist community, which are building a new life on the basis of Leninism and have successfully implemented and are continuing to implement Lenin's ideas in the practice of public and inter-state relations. The communists and working people of all countries are again and again setting their sights and thoughts on Lenin, on his theory and practice, on the great things that have been created by the genius of this revolutionary fighter, thinker and statesman.

No one in human history has ever done as much for people and working people as Lenin. Marx and Engels turned socialism from an utopia into a science. Lenin implemented the theory of socialism. Marx and Engels gave a theoretical basis for the world historical role of the working class. Lenin brought the working class to power and founded a workers' and peasants' state, leaving the country of socialism and the science of its construction as an inheritance for the working people.

Supported by the new international experience, Vladimir Ilich enriched Marxism with great ideas and generalizations, and provided the sole victory-bearing theoretical leadership for the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The Communist Party created by Lenin turned into a might revolutionary transforming force, headed the Great Socialist Revolution which opened up to the peoples of Russia, and later to all mankind, the path of freedom, peace and socialism.

Leninism has had such an influence on the course of history that any attempts to ignore Leninism, to localize its role or to limit it to a past age look theoretically pitiful and politically reactionary, and are condemned to defeat.

In our century hundreds of different social theories have appeared in the world. Some have passed unnoticed, others did not survive long. Life refuted them. But a characteristic trait of Marxism-Leninism is the fact that with the passing of time--and over a long stretch of history now--it gets ever more convincing confirmation and wide distribution. The growth in the number of its adherents, and its embodiment in real social practice in ever more countries, is a convincing proof of the universal significance and correctness of scientific communism. There is no more or less educated men on earth now who does not know the name of Lenin. Hundreds of millions read him and learn from his books.

At every new historical stage Leninist teaching unfolds its riches yet more fully, demonstrates its correctness and profundity, and arouses to creativity, and to action, and fills people with belief in the inevitability of the victory of socialism. It is a living, constantly developing and effective teaching. The whole of the activity of the CPSU for the building of real socialism in our country is a striking expression of the creative development of Leninism by our party.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said that mankind's present and future is unthinkable without Lenin and Leninism. The light of Lenin's ideas illuminates for all mankind the way forward to new victories, new historic achievements, complete destruction of exploitation and oppression and the universal triumph of the cause of socialism. In the past Leninism was the October victory, the building of the first socialist state and a mighty call to freedom and social justice which roused hundreds of millions of people to struggle. Leninism today is real socialism personified in the common unity of socialist states, the mighty communist and liberation movements, the elimination of colonial domination and the creation of new self-sufficient and independent states, the basic change in the alignment of forces in favor of socialism and peace, and the possibility of excluding war from the life of society. Leninism tomorrow will be a communist society in our country, the triumph of socialism in many other countries, new victories in social and national liberation and important successes in the struggle for lasting and just peace and the friendship of all the peoples.

Comrades in marking the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth we honor him as the great architect of a new social system. With staggering profundity he revealed and substantiated the creative tasks of the revolution, drafted the plan of genius for our country's socialist transformation and directly led the construction of the first socialist state on earth. His ideas and practical work embraced all aspects of the construction of a new world--the economy and politics, the party's role as the leading force in society, legislation and the state apparatus, questions of management and defense, science, culture, the arts, the work of mass organizations, the norms of ethics and morality.

In implementing the behests of Lenin, our party and people have traveled a tremendous way. The great historic victory of socialism has been won. Lenin's ideas on the industrialization of the state and the collectivization of the countryside, the solution of the nationalities question and the cultural revolution have long since became reality. We can assert with full justification: That of which Lenin dreamed, that which Lenin planned, the party and people have bravely brought to reality.

A developed socialist society has been built. A new historic community of people, unprecedented in the world, has been created: the multinational Soviet people.

It must be said that all the activities of this genius revolutionary thought and the revolutionary cause today, too, serves us and socialism and will serve us tomorrow, both as a basis in the economy, and as a superstructure--in politics and ideology, the tremendous creative work of our party is directed by the Central Committee, headed by that outstanding activist of the Leninist type, that staunch fighter for the prosperity of the socialist homeland and for communism, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The party and its Central Committee are consistently sovling the problems posed by life of the all-round progress of our society. A shining example of this is the historic decision of the Central Committee adopted last year and of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The Central Committee decision On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and State Organs, the decision of the Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers On the Improvement of Planning and Strengthening the Effect of the Economic Mechanism on Raising the Efficiency of Production and the Quality of Work, comprise a major step in the implementation of the party's economic strategy worked out by the 24th and 25th congresses.

They are imbued with a spirit of innovation and an approach to the solution of urgent problems that is bold in the Leninist manner, broad and at the same time scientifically grounded. They provide for an improvement in planning and management methods and an intensification of the role of the state plan along with a simultaneous expansion of democratic principles and rights of labor collectives. A course is being resolutely pursued towards the development of the industrial basis of agriculture, which, in Lenin's words, is the principal condition for an enormous raising of the productivity of landhusbandry work and all agricultural work in general. The party's Leninist agrarian policy at the present stage found brilliant expression in the decisions of the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee decision On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work is graphic testimony to the party's work in the sphere of ideology. It is a long-term program for educating Soviet people in a spirit of high ideological awareness, and devotion to the motherland and the ideals of communism. The Central Committee decision and the all-union conference subsequently held on its basis was a major event in the whole of ideological and political life. Their task is to improve the party's ideological activity in accordance with the present day stage of the development of Soviet society, the gradual transition to communism and the confrontation two world systems. An embodiment of Leninist traditions in ideological and political work is provided by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's trilogy--"The Virgin Lands" "Malaya Zemlya," and "Rebirth"--and other works of Leonid Ilich's are today published in many countries of the world. Giving expression to the sentiments of love and appreciation of the popular masses, the Lenin Prize Committee conferred a well-deserved award on Comrade Brezhnev. [applause]

It is on the basis of Lenin's behests that the party solves the key problems of contemporary development. Let us take the most important directions of its work at the present stage. First, while determining the program of revolutionary construction, Vladimir Ilich set a new task for the working class in all its magnitude: the task of managing the state and material production, of constant improvement in management in proportion to the economic growth. The management of the economy has been and remains the main direction in the CPSU's transforming activities.

This, according to Lenin's idea, is our main, the most interesting and--as has been demonstrated by historical experience--quite complex policy.

Socialist economy should develop on the basis of a single, scientifically-founded state plan. The renowned Goelro plan which, whenever you recall it, strikes you with its scope and foresight, was the first embodement of this idea. Lenin's design, in his own words, consisted of hundreds of millions of people being guided by a single plan. The party has implemented this design. Our economy is a grand, single, economic complex, all the parts of which are interlinked. Successes in developing Soviet economy, creating conditions for raising the people's standard of living, are called upon to solve another historical task as well: To safeguard victory in peaceful competition with the capitalist system in the field of the economy, taking into consideration the fact that this competition is a long-term reality.

The 25th congress has put forward a slogan: to make economic management correspond to the requirements of developed socialist society. The Central Committee's decision concerning improvement to economic mechanism outlines a whole system of concrete measures in this respect. Implementation of these measures will constitute a tremendous step forward.

The need to learn rational and effective management is not a transient but constant demand. With the progress along the stages of economic and social progress, this need arises again and again and at a higher level every time. What does skillful management mean today? The party has given a clear answer. This means that one must orient oneself toward exploiting intensive and qualitative factors of economic growth and must strive to achieve high final national economic results. This means that one must work with long-term aims in mind and that one must correctly combine current and long-term aims, that one must take into account both the immediate and distant consequences of decisions that are taken, that one must master up-to-date methods of management, planning and forecasting and that one must resolutely overcome conservatism and the force of inertia. Further, this means that one must see the indissoluble connection between economic problems and social and ideological process and then resolve them in an integrated manner, and that one must persistently raise the standard of organizational matters and observe state plan discipline in all sections.

The Leninist slogan of mastering the science and art of management today determines one of the main directions in the activity of party, state and plan-economic bodies and public organizations.

Second, Lenin substantiated the principle of uniting the power of the working people with the most perfect technical basis--the need to use the achievements of science and technology for raising labor productivity and for the victory of the new social system. One must use everything of value that has been amassed by human civilization, he said. One must take all science and technology and all knowledge and art. Without this we cannot build the life of a communist society. Socialist society has proved its superiority over capitalism if only by virtue of the fact that it is free of the ulcers and vices that are the inevitable companions of the bourgeois system based on private property and the exploitation of man. It has eliminated from the life of the society crises and unemployment.

Socialism has proved its superiority in the rate of economic growth and in the level of production of many of the most important kinds of industrial output. Comrades, this is a fact that the socialist economy has been developing constantly for scores of years in the line of ascent. The Soviet Union occupies the first place in the world in the output of steel, oil, coal and coke, iron ore, pig iron, mineral fertilizers, diesel and electric locomotives, sawn timber, cement, woolen textiles, leather shoes, refrigerators and a number of other types of products.

The socialist system has at its disposal all that is necessary in order to resolve the task set by Lenin--to surpass capitalism also in qualitative indicators, including the level of social labor productivity.

The 24th congress has outlined the aim of the organic amalgamation of the achievements of scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of a socialist system of economy.

Last year's decision of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers devotes particular attention to the integrated program of scientific-technological progress envisaged for 20 years. Its consistent implementation will provide a fuller satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual requirements of the working people and the steadfast growth in the people's material well-being.

The scientific-technological revolution is a global international process. By drawing from this deep river all the best that has been created by the scientific thought and the experience of organization of production, we should do primarily all that is necessary in order to ensure our homeland's scientific-technological progress and to improve the forms and methods of organization of production brought about by socialism.

Furthermore, among the main creative tasks of the revolution, Lenin included the formation of a conscious labor discipline, the inculcation of the communist attitude to work. Working out such discipline, he warned, was a very long process linked to overcoming the heavy legacy of centuries of forced labor under the whip.

Lenin assigned to socialist competition the main role in revealing the possibilities of voluntary work--work for oneself, according to Lenin--in the encouragementof labor enthusiasm and the initiative of the masses. Lenin's idea is alive in the movement for communist work in which millions of working people take part, showing examples of high standards and efficiency of production. The experience gained by frontrankers testifies to the tremendous possibilities and reserves which we possess.

The communist subbotniks marking the birth of Vladimir Ilich have became a remarkable tradition. The means earned thus go to the people's health services. This year more than $1 billion will be earned. On the eve of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and at the initiative of Moscow's and Leningrad's labor collectives, competitions to fulfill 5-year tasks by 22 April were revealed. Innovators of production, millions of workers not only by their word, but also by their deeds confirmed their devotion to Lenin's teachings and to socialism, having fulfilled their promises.

Allow me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, to greet all the participants of the Leninist shock watch and to wish that the targets reached during the period should become points of departure for further progress, taking into account the possibilities brought to light. [applause]

We still have a lot to do in the field of increasing labor discipline and improving labor organization. Lenin's principle of combining the interests of society, the labor collective and each individual worker is of great significance here. Lenin connected the solution of the creative tasks of the revolution with the development of socialist democracy. He saw in the democracy of the highest, Soviet type, an inexhaustible source of strength of the new system. The party constantly relies upon this. Displaying concern for strengthening the principle of centralism, it proceeds from the fact that, both in politics and economics, the centralism that is needed is democratic, providing broad scope for initiative from the people.

A major step in the development of the Soviet state was the new USSR Constitution. Not only does it guarantee the level of people's power which has been attained, it also envisages the further development of socialist democracy, the ever broader participation of citizens in managing the affairs of state and society, the improvement of the state apparatus, the growth in the role of the soviets of people's deputies, the increase of the activity of public organizations, intensifying people's control, strengthening the legal base of state and public life and constantly taking public opinion into account.

At the recent elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to local soviets, 2,275,000 people's deputies were elected of which 57 percent were not party members and 43 percent were workers and 25 percent were collective farmers directly involved in production. That is a splendid illustration of the essence of our democracy.

In the course of the elections an impressive picture of historical successes of our country was unfurled. In speeches of leading figures and local workers and front-ranking Soviet electors these successes were revealed, particularly those achieved in recent decades. With the feeling of justified pride Soviet people recalled that with each new year our socialist homeland became more beautiful and mightier. Parallel with this, shortcomings were also exposed. Unsolved questions were openly discussed and plans for further advance mapped out.

And finally, the main sense of building socialism and communism was seen by Lenin in the subordination of social production to the task of raising the peoples well-being, to the ever-growing satisfaction of material and spiritual demands of working people.

Today we can say that our country long ago far surpassed capitalism in the matter of providing the basic rights and freedoms for citizens, such as the right to work, education, leisure, protection of mother and child, health and provision in old age.

We enjoy the right for housing which is unknown in the capitalist world. Today more apartments are built in the USSR than in any other country. Every day 5,500 apartments are built and handed over to Soviet citizens free of charge. Nearly 22 million new apartments and 109 million people who have improved their housing conditions. Such are the indices during the last decade.

The party's entire social program is imbued with Leninist concern for man. It is being consistently implemented. During the last two 5-year periods alone the per capita real income increased almost 1.5 times and payments and benefits from social services funds 1.8 times.

Lenin stood at the source of the cultural revolution, which led to a genuine revolution in the spiritual life of the country. This allowed the Soviet state to become one of the most progressive in the level of people's education. Our people's assimilation of the heights of world culture in general is another achievement of socialism, another sphere where it has left capitalism far behind forever.

The union of culture and labor has been consolidated in the socialist society and it finds its deep manifestation in the people's character of culture itself, in the creative contribution made by workers of literature and art to creating the communist society and educating man, for whom a vital position is to try to live up to Lenin and learn from Lenin.

A guarantee of all our successes was and remains the guidance of the Communist Party, which boldly sets tasks of communist construction in the Leninist manner, and mobilizes the people to carry them out. The Communist Party sets an example of a Leninist attitude to one's duty to the people and service for the people. All its work is permeated with Lenin's style, which assumes a scientific approach to social processes and a great demand of oneself and others, not tolerating any manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism.

Lenin's style of leadership also involves the open discussion of urgent problems and difficulties and revealing their causes. A graphic illustration of this was the November Central Committee 1979 Plenum and the profound and candid speech made at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was of long-term and fundamental significance.

The party constantly develops criticism and self-criticism. Reacting in the correct way to criticism is an index showing the political maturity of cadres and organizations. Attempts to suppress criticism are viewed by the party as being an inadmissible phenomenon. The Leninist behest on work with the letters of working people is also being steadfastly implemented. The Central Committee stresses that this is an important means for strengthening ties with the population and is a source of information. Constant attention is paid in political-educative work to studying the works of Lenin in close conjunction with the practice of the building of communism.

In the Central Committee decision on the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth, an extensive program was set forth for studying Leninism and implementing it. The open party meetings which took place in party organizations, the agenda of which was "live, work and struggle in a Leninist and communist manner" were an important new form of assimilating the Leninist heritage. These meetings promoted the strengthening of ties between ideological work and life, increased to an even higher level the combat potential of primary party organizations, and strongly rallied the working people around the CPSU.

Our party has reached the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth full of strength and energy and enriched with new experience. It now unites in its ranks more than 17 million communists. Guiding the force of the revolutionary-transforming activity of the Soviet people and confidently laying the course of our country in complex international conditions, the CPSU is reverently following the founding Leninist behest of protecting and strengthening the unity of its ranks, the cohesion of the party and people, the indissoluble union of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia and the fraternal friendship between all the nations and ethnic groups of the country.

Leonid Ilich said it splendidly in his speech: The unity and cohesion of the society is a unique property of socialism and our priceless and unconquerable strength. And let our opponents remember the lessons of history; let them know that the unity of the Soviet people is displayed with particular strength precisely at times when one is trying to speak to us in a language of threats. The lessons of our society, whose history has lasted for over 60 years, should have taught its enemies long ago that there is no force in the world capable of liquidating the gains of the people which has learned what socialism is. [applause]

We will have to work a great deal yet in order to attain all the aims programmed by the CPSU. Having entered the eighties of this century, the Soviet people look with confidence to the future. Our ideology and socialist way of life are imbued with a spirit of historical optimism. Time is working for communism.

Comrades, a very great merit of Lenin lies in the fact that he exposed the main trends and mechanism of the world development during a new historical epoch and elucidated its basic pattern. As to its significance, the work of Vladimir Ilich, "Imperialism as the Highest Stage of Capitalism," and his other works devoted to the analysis of world processes are on a par with Karl Marx's work of genius, "Kapital."

Lenin put forward and substantiated an idea of great importance for the fate of all mankind--the idea that it is imperialism that engenders wars and that socialism bears peace to the peoples. The successes and strength of socialism create the conditions which, when all antiwar forces are in cohesion, enable world war to be excluded from the life of society. The teachings on socialist revolution, on the possibility of the victory of socialism initially in one country, on the peaceful coexistence of two systems, on the role of the national liberation movement and on the forms of the revolutionary struggle by the working class in conditions of modern-day capitalism--all this is inseparably linked with Lenin's assessment of imperialism. Lenin worked out those problems and equipped the working people with a reliable and scientific method of understanding the deployment of class forces and ways of bringing about revolutionary reforms. Even while encircled by imperialism, the first socialist state, which was created under the leadership of Lenin and the party, already became the center of international relations and world progress. Now, along with us, there are other states which make up the socialist community and which, as Vladimir Ilich foretold, have an enormous influence on world politics. And wherever the basic principles of Leninism are observed there is success, a strengthening of the positions of socialism and a constant improvement in the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the people. Wherever those principles are violated and there is a digression away from Leninism, as in China, for example, there is stagnation, backward movement and the threat of losing what had been previously won. The historic victory of socialism in the Soviet Union and afterward in the socialist community and the revelation of the creative possibilities of the socialist system constituted a key factor in changing the world and being the motive force behind all social progress in the modern age.

Another decisive factor was socialism's ability to stand up for itself and to defend its gains from the encroachments of imperialism. In only a few days time the broadest masses and the Soviet people, first and foremost, will mark the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Soviet Union and its glorious armed forces not only defended the freedom and independence of the homeland in the most bloody of wars but brought liberation to other peoples and delivered mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement. All the peoples admired the feats of the land of the soviets and expressed great gratitude and love to it. Many heads of state and government in the West spoke about this for all to hear. One by one U.S. presidents have expressed their gratitude to the Soviet Armed Forces and the Soviet people. Roosevelt said: In their struggle against Nazi invasion the Russian Army and the Russian people are bearing the main burden of the onslaught and are showing incomparable heroism. Eisenhower declared: The great exploits of the Red Army during the war in Europe have evoked the admiration of the entire world. And even such an anti-Soviet figure as President Truman wrote: The Soviet Union made a splendid contribution to the cause of civilization and freedom and demonstrated the ability of a freedom-loving and supremely courageous people to defeat the evil forces of barbarism, no matter how powerful they might be. Even the British prime minister of that time declared: Future generations will recognize their debt to the Red Army just as unquestionably as we do.

Everybody should recall those statements today. The present leaders of the United States and Great Britain have completely consigned to oblivion their debt, which was spoken of at that time.

Now they bear us malice and do not spare any blasphemous demogogy, but the truth is that the nature of the Soviet Union, the character of the Soviet people, the essence of our party and our policy have not changed. Now as then the Soviet Union struggles against the forces of aggression, that is, defends the cause of civilization and freedom. And the peoples of the world rightly ask the gentlemen ruling the United States and Britain: Why do you mislead people? On what basis are you unleashing an anti-Soviet campaign, whipping up international tension and intensifying the danger of war? The interests of the peoples demand: End this policy, confirm the line of detente, and end the arms race.

The seventies witnessed a new and significant advance of the anti-imperialist movement in many areas of the world--the victory of the Vietnamese people and the unification of Vietnam, the strengthening of people's power in Laos, the liquidation of the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique achieved liberation from the shackles of imperialism. Their peoples have carried out large-scale social transformations and are advance posts of the socialist orientation of Africa.

An important role in this field is played by South Yemen. The dictatorial regime in Nicaragua has been overthrown. Blows against imperialism were struck by the revolution in Afghanistan, the liquidation of the shah's monarchy in Iran, the victory of the Zimbabwean patriots. And it is not the notorious hand of Moscow but the inexorable, objective laws of social development by which the world revolutionary process is progressing.

In the last few years the communist movement has noticeably grown and extended its influence. Its most powerful and numerous detachment is made up of the ruling parties of the socialist community. They have taken upon themselves in its totality the responsibility for the fate of their states and are the leading organizing force. They lead their countries forward with assurance.

The influence of the communist parties in the nonsocialist zone has also been increased. Their membership has grown by almost 1.25 million in the last 10 years and is now around 4.5 million people. In the world today there are 90 communist and workers' parties working and fighting. In West Europe over 800,000 new fighters have joined Communist Party ranks in this period. The number of communists in North and South America and Africa has also more than doubled. The Communist Party is strengthening its positions in a number of Asian countries. Communists in nonsocialist countries are now polling around 40 million votes in elections to parliament and municipalities. The influence of the communist parties is considerably greater than the growth in membership. Not a single serious international problem, nor any basic issue of the modern age is solved without the communist movement, nor can it be.

Lately, imperialist circles have unleashed a massive anticommunist campaign. Slander and threats have been made as well as attempts to cast aspersions on communist leaders, discredit the policies of communist parties and set terrorists against their organizations. But this campaign is doomed to failure as before. For communists are fighting for a just and proper cause. What do they stand for at the moment? Communists are the most consistent and resolute fighters for peace and against the aggressive policies of imperialism. They constantly show the peoples where the danger of war emanates, who is guilty of stirring up the destructive and dangerous arms race and who is provoking and fanning military conflict. Thus, the communists, in raising the popular masses to the struggle, are striving to save all mankind from a nuclear missile catastrophe.

It was the communists who gave mankind a timely warning of the danger of World War II and called the people to come out in a united front against those who were bringing it about, the fascists. And it was anti-Sovietism at that time which blinded those who ignored that warning and that appeal.

In our days, the communists are again raising their voices against the plans and actions of imperialism. In 1 week's time, representatives of the communist parties of Europe will assemble in Paris in order to issue a joint appeal to the peoples to struggle against the danger of war. The voice of the communists must be heard by all those who really want peace.

The communists are implacable and consistent fighters against the rule of monopolistic capital and for the liberation of people from all kinds of exploitation, for real democracy, which would give real rights and liberties to the working people, for the victory of socialism. The communists are for the total eradication of colonialism, for national freedom and equal rights for all peoples. As consistent patriots and internationalists, they are for a fraternal alliance of the working people of all countries against national dissension and racial oppression.

The upsurge of world revolutionary forces in the most varied forms is now taking place in a situation of the increasing crisis of the imperialist system. As Vladimir Ilich foresaw, imperialism is leading to an ever greater monopolistic concentration of capital, to an ever greater coalescence of the monopolies and the state, to their joining up into one gigantic exploitation mechanism. He repeatedly stressed that these new tendencies would not only eliminate the antagonisms of capitalism, but would deepen and exacerbate them.

The final word, so to speak, of capitalism is the national state monopoly systems which have been formed and, on the other hand, the multinational monopoly empires. These are giant octopuses which exploit not only the workers of their own countries, but the working people of other states, too. Where has all this led? Has there appeared, as the bourgeois and reformist apologists proclaimed, a new capitalism free of crisis and a society of universal prosperity? Just the opposite: The exploitative foundations of the bourgeous system, the oppression and tyranny by large capital and monopolist predatoriness and corruption have become stronger than ever before. Herein lie the root causes of the strong wave of crisis processes which befell capitalism in the 1970's. Here we have a profound crisis in the economic basis of state monopoly capitalism, its economic policy and the whole strategy for adapting imperialism to the scientific and technical revolution and the struggle between the two systems. One of the most evident manifestations of that crisis is the unprecedented growth in prices, inflation, the irrepressible growth of unemployment and rampant terrorism.

The capitalist system is, in a more and more evident way, hindering the solution of the vital problems facing mankind. As the scientific and technical revolution further evolves, the more glaring become the contradictions between the material possibilities of modern-day productive forces and the intensification of the exploitation of the working people -- an actual state of hunger and poverty for many peoples. That is why the class struggle in the capitalist camp and the liberation struggle of peoples are becoming more intense.

Comrades, a scandalous manifestation of the degradation of imperialism is the ruinous arms race and the gigantic plundering of social wealth by the military-industrial complex. Lenin frequently drew attention to the dangerous consequences of militarization. States, he wrote, with their military apparatus strengthened as a result of imperialist competition, have turned into military monsters. Militarism plays a particularly sinister role now in the United States. It is planned to increase the military budget, which has reached the astronomical sum of more than $160 billion to $250 billion in the next 5 years. Military spending is growing at an enormous rate in other NATO countries, too.

At the present time, the aggressive nature of imperialism is manifested in the growth of the influence on foreign policy from the military-industrial complex, the forces of militarism, extreme reaction and anticommunism; the unlimited buildup of NATO's military might and attempts to set up new military-political alliances directed against the USSR, the socialist community, and against all freedom-loving peoples; crude interference in the course of the liberation struggle and attempts to stifle progressive movements in the nonsocialist world; the striving to obtain military superiority over the countries of socialism; unleashing a new spiral in the arms race; breaking and subverting disarmament negotiations; attempts to turn West Europe into the launching pad for qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missile weapons; the expansion and hegemonism of U.S. imperialism and its striving for world domination, and with that end the placing of more and more new military installations and bases outside the United States; the training of mobile armed forces to fulfill the tasks of a world policeman and for incursion on foreign territories; their course toward undermining international detente and the liquidation of the spirit of Helsinki; and also the switch from separate ideological acts of sabotage to the organization of a broad front of psychological warfare in order to incite animosity toward the Soviet people, the ideas of socialism and the national liberation movement.

These features have found their most complete embodiment in U.S. imperialism. It is very important for the popular masses to know the true nature of imperialism, of the aggressive NATO bloc. This is necessary to expose it and to wage an effective struggle against it. The strengthening of socialist positions, the upsurge in the peoples' liberation struggle, the growth of the general crisis in the capitalist system--these are the main causes of the current sharp and dangerous turn in the foreign policy of imperialism and the true source of the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed in the West; hysteria which, in similar circumstances, was very aptly termed by Lenin as the mad raging of the bourgeoisie.

All this had begun long before the events in Afghanistan. These events merely served to provide an excuse for the onslaught on detente which had been begun earlier, and for the recurrence of the cold war. The Soviet Union's position has been clearly and unambiguously stated in the speeches made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 6 October 1979 and 17 January 1980. And as for Afghanistan, marking this day on which Lenin was born, it should be stated that way back in 1921 he had emphasized: Russia will for ever remain the best friend of the lofty Afghan state to the benefit of both peoples.

The Soviet people are convinced that the proud and freedom-loving Afghan people will defend their national interests from aggression from foreign and from internal reaction and will progress along the chosen road of independence and well-being in an atmosphere of friendship and peace with their neighbors and all other peoples. [applause]

The example of Afghanistan reveals especially clearly the strategy of U.S. imperialism. It envisages interference, including military interference, wherever people take their destiny into their own hands and wherever foreign dominance and diktat are being eliminated. The right to intervention and to the export of counterrevolution is now being openly justified by resort to the vital interests of America or, plainly speaking, by a colonialist desire to grab things which do not belong to Americans. When the peoples repulse such encroachments, the imperialists begin threatening them with global confrontation and to brandish nuclear weapons.

Leonid Ilich recently pointed out that the lesser imperialism's possibilities of dominating other countries and peoples become, the fiercer is the response of its most aggressive and shortsighted representatives. This aggressiveness can be contained only by the might and wise policy of peace-loving states and the determination of the peoples to wreck the dangerous plans of those that stake claims to world domination.

Today, no one can dispute that the danger to mankind derives from imperialism, and primarily from U.S. imperialism, which again stakes claims to leadership, for the domination of the world.

At the end of World War I, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, while addressing his wrath against the bloody orgy unleashed by the imperialists, warned that such wars may lead to the undermining of the very conditions upon which human society exists. At that time, he declared to the whole world that only the proletariat can save world culture, can save mankind from such madness.

In our days, opportunities for the working class to achieve this mission for all mankind have increased immeasurably. They have grown primarily because Leninism has been embodied in great deeds. It is represented by the mighty material and ideological power of the countries of socialism, the organized force of the international workers' and communist movement, and also because its inspiring ideas have penetrated the consciousness of hundreds of millions of people in all countries. And one may way with every right, comrades, that the salvation of mankind, its future, lie in strengthening and developing those social and public forces which rely on Leninism and are guided by it.

To fulfill Lenin's behest and to carry through to the end the historic mission of socialism to preserve peace, means, in our time, strengthening in every way the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state, the ideological and political unity of the multinational Soviet people; strengthening in every way the fraternal alliance of the socialist states, their cooperation, their all-round mutual assistance; rallying, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the international communist movement--the most organized and ideological force of the present day; achieving the maximum utilization in the interests of peace and progress of the vast potential at the disposal of the present-day workers' and national liberation movements; and, naturally, cooperating with those who really want to avoid a world war and who are inclined to take into account the realities of our time, with those who are prepared to respect the legitimate interests, independence and freedom of each people.

Our party and the Soviet Union are waging an historic battle for peace on earth and for a firm and just peace for all peoples. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Brezhnev is devoting its strength, experience and capabilities to that great cause, fulfilling Lenin's behest. [applause]

In order to save mankind from a new military catastrophe, the Soviet Union and the Soviet people are forced to divert no small amount of effort and resources to strengthening defense. And if the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist community have been enjoying the benefits of peace for the past 35 years, this is primarily because the Soviet Union and its allies have everything they need to give a resolute and strong rebuff to any encroachment on our country and our allies. We have something to defend, we have the means to defend it, and we have the people to defend it. [prolonged applause] The Warsaw Treaty Organization, whose 25th anniversary will soon be marked, acts as a reliable shield for our socialist gains. The economic might, political prestige, the firm and principled implementation of the peace program of the 24th and 25th congresses, and the active and harmonized peace-loving policy of the socialist community have created firm potentials for detente which are far from easy to destroy. And one of the chief elements in this is the understanding, which has deeply penetrated the consciousness of peoples and even the ruling circles of a number of countries, that the policy of the Soviet Union is a policy of peace, that we do not need war and have no desire for it. As a result, in the past decade it has been possible to solve many cardinal problems inherited from the World War II and certain problems which accumulated in the 20 years or so of the cold war.

As you know, the Helsinki conference confirmed the principles of peaceful coexistence as a generally recognized international norm. This means that the feeble aggressive impulses of imperialism and its henchmen can be limited and curbed. Our party and the Soviet Union opposes the strategy of imperialism with a Leninist foreign policy line. It was again proclaimed in the splendid speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on 22d February. It contains a clear program for the struggle for peace and security of peoples in the current situation and constructive proposals aimed at maintaining and strengthening detente and curbing the arms race.

Comrades: Our party starts from the fact that there is an organic connection between the creative work inside the country and the foreign policy of our state and the whole cause of peace and social progress on an international scale. We always remember the great words of Lenin pronounced in 1921: Now we shall have our greatest influence on the international revolution by our economic policy. In this field the struggle has moved to a worldwide scale. When we have solved this task, we shall have won on an international scale for certain and forever.

The profundity and breadth of concept of this idea are huge. Our economic achievements have had and have immense international significance, both in general and political, and in military and ideological aspects. Interstate relations and manifold links with foreign social forces depend on its results. Therefore, on whatever communist construction site or collective a Soviet man may be working, he is called upon to, and can by his labor, make his contribution to the cause of guaranteeing a firm peace on earth, to the cause of worldwide social progress.

Comrades: Whatever anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaigns imperialist reaction may mount against the Soviet Union, it cannot cast a shadow on the majestic achievements of socialism or the clear, noble aims and principles which lie at the basis of Leninism and the policy of our party. The successors of Lenin are creating a new civilization on earth, corresponding to the interests of all peoples. We ardently and sincerely desire peace and the prosperity of the people of labor everywhere on earth, and we are doing much for other peoples.

All Lenin's life and activities form an example of devotion to the working class, to the cause of the working people, sympathy with the exploited and oppressed and implacability toward the oppressors, an example of honesty, principle and staunchness in the struggle for communist ideals.

To be faithful to Leninism means consistently to defend the principles of Lenin's teaching, creatively to develop it, to keep a firm hold on the link with life, with the masses, to learn from their experience and implement Lenin's ideas in practice. Leninism is needed by all peoples, by all mankind, and we are convinced that as time goes by the understanding of the inextricable connection between Leninism and the vital interests of human society will continue to spread throughout the world.

Long live Leninism, the banner of the revolutionary struggle of creativity and peace! [applause]

Glory to the great Soviet people, builders of communism! [applause]

Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union! [prolonged, tempestuous applause]

ROMANOV PARTICIPATES IN LENIN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD212200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] A festive meeting in Leningrad was devoted to the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party obkom, took part in it.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES LENIN MEETING IN KIEV

AU220725 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Summary] "Along with all Soviet people, the working people of the Soviet Ukraine are solemnly commemorating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party, creator of the Soviet state and leader of the work proletariat.

"On the occasion of the Lenin jubilee, a solemn meeting of representatives of Kiev party, soviet and public organizations, of the Soviet Army and Navy was held today in the festively decorated Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev." The meeting was opened by Yelchenko, Kievskiy Gorkom first secretary. The USSR and Ukrainian SSR state anthems were played. "Those present with great enthusiasm elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the honorary presidium. Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Gerasimov, Lyashko, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Kapto, Mozgovoy and Pogrebnyak were in the solemn meeting presidium.

"A report, 'Lenin's Name and Cause Are Immortal,' was delivered by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, who was warmly received by the audience.

"The solemn meeting participants unanimously adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

Present at the solemn meeting and at the concert that followed was Ott, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is now in Kiev.

CSA INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR FIRST QUARTER 1980

LD221103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 80 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Consolidating the Success Achieved; Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by USSR Industry in the First Quarter of 1980"]

[Text] Collectives of industrial associations and enterprises having launched massive socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, have overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter in terms of the sale of output. The volume of industrial production rose 5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity rose 4 percent; this was the cause over four-fifths of the production increase which was obtained. Profits increased.

For the individual ministries and union republics the plan fulfillment indicators for the total volume of output and for production and labor productivity growth rates are characterized by the following figures:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of quarterly plan for output volume	First quarter of 1980 as percentage of first quarter of 1979	
		For production volume	For labor productivity
Power and electrification	101	107	104
Petroleum industry	100.7	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.5	106	105
Gas industry	102	108	106
Coal industry	102	99.7	98
Ferrous metallurgy	100.4	104	103
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	102	101
Chemical industry	100.6	109	108
Power machine building	101	103	102
Heavy and transport machine building	100.8	101	101
Electrical equipment industry	102	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	106	105
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	106	105
Instrument making automation equipment and control systems	102	108	108
Automotive industry	101	106	106
Tractor and agricultural machine building	101	104	103
Machine building for animal husbandry and feed production	101	107	104
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances	100.6	103	103
Timber and wood processing industry	102	104	105

Pulp and paper industry	96	104	102
Construction materials industry	100.8	106	105
Light industry	100.9	103	104
Food industry	102	104	104
Meat and dairy industry	100.7	101	100.4
Fish industry	111	108	108
Procurements	102	104	103
Medical industry	100.9	109	108
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	106	103

Union republics (including industry of union subordination)	Percentage fulfillment of quarterly plan for output volume	First quarter of 1980 as percentage of first quarter of 1979	
		For production volume	For labor productivity
RSFSR	101	105.0	104.7
Ukrainian SSR	101	103.0	101.9
Belorussian SSR	102	107.0	104.9
Uzbek SSR	102	104.6	101.6
Kazakh SSR	101	103.1	101.2
Georgian SSR	102	106.6	105.0
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108.3	106.4
Lithuanian SSR	102	106.0	105.0
Moldavian SSR	102	115.1	112.2
Latvian SSR	102	108.4	108.4
Kirgiz SSR	100.8	106.6	105.2
Tadzhik SSR	102	104.3	101.7
Armenian SSR	102	106.9	103.1
Turkmen SSR	102	103.7	101.3
Estonian SSR	102	107.5	106.7

Production of the most important types of output was:

	Produced in first quarter of 1980	First quarter of 1980 as percentage of first quarter of 1979
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	354	107
Petroleum (including gas condensate), million tons	148	104
Gas, billion cubic meters	109	108
Coal, million tons	186	99.7
Pig iron, million tons	27.4	103
Steel, million tons	38.1	103
Rolled ferrous metals (finished), million tons	26.8	104
Steel pipes, million tons	4.6	105
Iron ore, million tons	59.8	102
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units), million tons	26.3	121

Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units), thousand tons	124	105
Caustic soda, thousand tons	705	105
Sulfuric acid, million tons	5.9	107
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand tons	916	109
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	309	109
Motor vehicle tires, millions	15.6	103
Turbines, million kilowatts	3.5	79
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	3.6	85
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	13.3	102
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	477	105
of which those with numerical program control, thousands	2.2	116
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	142	107
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	1.3	112
Computers and spare parts, billion rubles	1.1	119
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	53.2	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	186	99.7
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	329	103
Mainline diesel locomotives, thousand horsepower	989	100.5
Mainline electric locomotives, thousand horsepower	880	102
Mainline freight cars, thousands	15.9	94
Motor vehicles, thousands	562	102
of which:		
trucks	203	103
automobiles	337	102
Tractors, thousands	140	100.6
Agricultural machinery, million rubles	678	103
Machinery for animal husbandry and feed production, million rubles	515	105
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	30.1	103
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	2.4	103
Excavators, thousands	10.6	100.6
Commercial timber (not counting kolkhoz timber procurements), million cubic meters	99.3	107
Paper, million tons	1.3	103
Cement, million tons	30.4	111
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters of articles	30	103
Slate, billion standard units	1.9	136
Textiles of all types, billion square meters	2.8	101
Sewn articles, billion rubles	5.9	104
Knitted outer- and underwear, million items	413	102
Leather footwear, million pairs	195	100.4
Meat (from state raw-material stocks) million tons	2.2	105
Sausage articles, thousand tons	779	101

Edible fish produce, including canned fish, million rubles	964	101
Butter (from state raw-material stocks), thousand tons	193	91
Whole milk products, in milk equivalent, (from state raw-material stocks), million tons	6.0	100.5
Margarine produce, thousand tons	358	102
Vegetable oil (from state raw-material stocks), thousand tons	739	101
Confectionary, million tons	1.0	103
Canned goods, billion standard cans	2.5	105
Mixed feed, million tons	17.1	108
Clocks and watches, millions	16.4	104
China, earthenware and enamelware, million rubles	189	110
High-quality dishes (of glass and crystal), million rubles	253	111
Radio receivers and radio phonographs, millions	2.1	102
Television receivers, millions	1.9	106
of which those for color reception	0.5	129
Refrigerators, millions	1.5	97
Washing machines, thousands	969	103
Motor cycles and scooters, thousands	272	100.7
Furniture, billion rubles	1.5	106

The quarterly plan was overfulfilled for the extraction of oil and gas condensate, gas and coal, and the production of steel pipes, metal cutting machine tools with numerical program control, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, petroleum apparatus, chemical equipment, automobiles and trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, excavators, cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances and many other types of output.

Individual production associations and enterprises of a number of sectors underfulfilled the set targets for the production and sale of output, labor productivity growth, the reduction of the prime cost of output, and accumulations.

The plan was underfulfilled for the production of finished rolled ferrous metals, sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics, forging and pressing machinery, freight cars, commercial timber, paper, cement, knitted articles and certain other types of output. Production associations and enterprises of the ministries of the petroleum refining and petrochemical, automotive, pulp and paper, and light and food industries failed to ensure fully the supply of output to consumers in accordance with concluded contracts and orders.

The technical and economic indicators of the work of a number of industries and the quality of the output they produce have improved somewhat. The volume of production of output of the top quality category increased 21 percent compared with the first quarter of last year. As of 1 April this year 81,000 articles had the state seal of quality.

The collectives of enterprises and associations, in the course of socialist competition, are implementing measures to seek out additional reserves, eliminate existing shortcomings, and ensure the fulfillment of the targets of the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

ROSTOVSKIY OBKOM SECRETARY COMMENTS ON SPRING PLANTING

LD211105 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 April 1980 frontpages a report from PRAVDA correspondent M. Kryukov datelined Rostov na Donu, 6 April, under the headline "The Don Before the Sowing," on the progress of spring field work, accompanied by the following commentary by V. Voronin, secretary of Rostovskiy CPSU Obkom:

"The Don grain growers began the struggle for the harvest of the final year of the 5-year plan last year. Taking into account that winter grains give us the highest threshings, the area sown with winter grain crops was increased by 160,000 hectares, to 2.2 million hectares. Over approximately 80 percent of the sown area the crops are in good and satisfactory condition. We plan to dress all the winter crops with mineral fertilizers. Some 5,000 grain seeders have been equipped for this purpose. Nearly twice as much organic fertilizer has been applied as last year. Fall plowing has been carried out for all the areas to be sown with spring crops and seeds have been laid in.

"The spring toil will be a serious test. The field work schedule has become much tighter.

"Party committees and rural communists are directing all their organizational work toward coping with the sowing at the optimum time from the agrotechnical viewpoint, not tolerating protracted preparations. A valuable initiative has been put forward in the last few days by the farmers of Peschanokopskiy Rayon. They intend to harrow some 72,000 hectares in 48 hours and to complete the sowing of early grain crops in 30 hours.

"How can such rapid rates by achieved? Mechanized complexes help. There are 50 of these in the rayon. They will be working at night too--the machinery is equipped with additional lighting. Operations groups for the sowing are linked by a unified dispatcher service with the rayon headquarters, the rayon Selkhoztekhnika and the petroleum base. The Peschanokopskiy Rayon workers' initiative has been approved by the CPSU obkom.

"In all, 2,200 transportation and sowing complexes will take to the fields in the oblast. On most farms two-shift working by machine operators will be organized. But in some places there are not enough people. Farm leaders and specialists are seeking ways of managing from their own resources. Thus on Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz, Azovskiy Rayon, they have prepared seven wide-cut twin cultivators and seven twin single-seed drills. This will make it possible to almost double the output per assembly per shift. But unfortunately it is impossible to manage without extra help. Certain farms in Morozovskiy Rayon, for instance, are having to call in people from elsewhere to help. One may ask why. According to reported data, nearly 1,000 people here have passed through the system of general machine operator training. That would seem to be enough. But only a small proportion of them will take part in the field work. It transpires that the leaders made their reports only on paper."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 April front-pages an Orenburgskaya Oblast dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent V. Shalgunov under the headline "In Reliable Hands," reporting that "this year the grain fields in Orenburgskaya Oblast will cover more than 4.8 million hectares."

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOWING--The farmers of Amurskaya Oblast are beginning a new crop sowing season. Early crops have been sown in Tambovskiy, Arkharinskiy, Konstantinovskiy and Ivanovskiy rayons. This year the area sown to grain in Amurskaya Oblast will total 772,790 hectares; a little over 3,000 hectares had been sown by 17 April. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

YURASOV SURVEYS MAKEUP OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LD211023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 April 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Artillery Col Gen Ye. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Troops, under the rubric: "Today Is the County's Air Defense Forces Day": "Responsible for the Motherland's Sky"]

[Excerpts] The air border of the land of the soviets extends over 60,000 km. Behind this theoretical but absolutely precise line are spread our cities and villages, where millions of Soviet people live and work. Their peaceful labor is reliably safeguarded by the air defense servicemen. It is the need to defend the state and economic and military targets against enemy air attack which determines the place of the country's Air Defense Forces in the overall system of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The country's Air Defense Forces include Antiaircraft Missile Forces, Air Defense Air Forces and Radar Troops.

The antiaircraft missile troops have great fire power. They insure the reliable defeat of modern means of air attack throughout their range of altitudes and speed, at great distances from the defended targets, at any time of day and in any weather.

The Air Defense Air Forces are the most maneuverable category of troops. They can destroy an airborne opponent, including cruise missile delivery vehicles, at great distances from the target which are being covered. Supersonic all-weather fighter-interceptors have powerful missile armaments for destroying enemy aircraft and cruise missiles and when necessary can also use cannon. In connection with our air forces' receipt of new types of aircraft, with a consideration for the changes in the actions of the air attack means of a likely enemy, the Air Defense Air Forces' operational tactics are also being improved.

The air defense fighter pilot is an airborne warrior. In a group or alone he encounters and destroys the enemy by sniper fire from his powerful weapons, thus completing the main cycle in the large amount of complex work performed by the numerous military airmen taking part in the organization and backup of air warfare.

Collaborating closely, the Air Defense Forces' antiaircraft missile troops and fighter aircraft missile troops and fighter aircraft are prepared at any moment to destroy a powerful and technically well-equipped adversary.

The Air Defense Radar Troops serve to carry out constant radar surveillance of the aggressor's means of air attack and to provide uninterrupted radar support for the air force and antiaircraft missile forces' combat operations. Efficiency, reliability and trustworthiness are the qualitative indicators of the effectiveness of radar support.

The radar subunits and units are equipped with sophisticated radar stations which incorporate the best achievements of Soviet science and technology. This enables the radar operators at any time of the year or day under intensive jamming from the enemy, to locate his air attack means over great distance and at all altitudes. [paragraph continues]

The utmost vigilance is of particular importance for radar troops. It is no accident that they are called the sentries of the air borders. They are the first to detect an enemy and provide combat information about him for the fire weapons.

Automated fire control systems for the subunits and combat operations of units have become widely used in the country's Air Defense Forces. This has enabled the commanders to make decisions for waging battle most effectively and within tight de dlines and to make the maximum use of the potential of combat equipment.

The country's Air Defense Forces are forces in a state of constant combat readiness. In peacetime they are assigned the function of fulfilling a task of state importance--performing an operational duty watch. In our units and subunits a strict procedure has been established for training for and entering onto operational duty watch. A sort of solemn ritual is provided. Whenever he enters on combat duty every soldier, sergeant, ensign and officer is clearly aware that he is responsible for the motherland's sky.

Servicemen with almost 400 military technical specialities now service our troops' complex combat equipment and armaments. They all study military matters properly as the great Lenin's party and to their people and love for the socialist fatherland, vigilance, staunchness, bravery and skill in fulfilling any task that is set are inherent in today's pilots, missilemen, radar operators, signallers and servicemen of other specialities as they were in their fathers and grandfathers. The sons and grandsons of those who obtained victory in the Great Patriotic War are worthily continuing the cause of the frontline heroes. And our veterans are frequent guests in the subunits and units and tell young people about the heroic exploits of the servicemen who defended the Soviet sky in the terrible years of the war.

The day of the country's Air Defense Forces is a nationwide survey of achievements in strengthening the impregnability of our peaceful Soviet sky. Today the missile men, pilots, radar operators, signallers and servicemen with other specialties wholeheartedly congratulate all frontline heroes and thank the scientists, designers and workers in the defense industry who create modern armaments for them. They swear to the motherland and party to defend staunchly and bravely the air borders of the land of the soviets.

Together with the personnel of the other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces and the servicemen of the armies of the socialist Warsaw Pact countries, the air defense servicemen are vigilantly standing guard over the peaceful labor of Soviet people and all the socialist community states.